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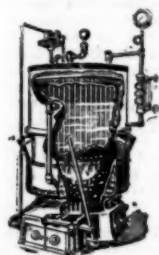
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ADVICE AND ESTIMATE FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs made short work of the Naval Personnel bill on Wednesday. It had been expected that the bill would be discussed for several days by the committee and that there would probably be a large number of amendments made to it before it was reported to the Senate, but when it was taken up at the meeting Wednesday, the fact was soon developed that the committee was willing to abide by the judgment of the joint sub-committee who framed the measure. There were some short explanations from the members of the committee who had served on the joint sub-committee in regard to special features of the bill which were not fully understood by the other members of the committee, and then Senator Butler, who presided over the joint sub-committee, was authorized to report the bill to the Senate exactly as it was reported to the committee from the joint sub-committee. The bill was reported to the Senate early in the session the same day. As a result the Personnel bill is now on the calendar of both Houses, the only difference being in the amendments that were adopted by the House Committee providing that the equalization of pay should not affect the officers of the staff now in the Service, and providing for the promotion in the Majors on the staff of the Marine Corps to be Lieutenant-Colonels after 30 years' service. The failure of the Senate Committee to adopt these amendments may result in the antagonism of the Senate bill by the friends of the officers affected, but it is possible that he Senate may amend the bill in this respect when it is taken up. The members of the committees in each House will endeavor to get the bill up at the earliest possible date. In the House a special rule will be required, but in the Senate it can be called up at any time that a majority of the Senate is ready to consider it. The members of the committees believe that the chances for action at this session are good. Representative Meyer, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill to the House on Saturday last, which, by a singular coincidence was exactly one year from the date of the adoption of the concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of the joint sub-committee, which drew up the bill. The bill, therefore, represents a year's work on the part of the joint committee. The lion's share of this work fell upon the shoulders of Representative Meyer, who introduced the resolution providing for the joint sub-committee, and who has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring the work to a successful conclusion, when there seemed to be insurmountable difficulties in the way of reaching any agreement in the joint sub-committee. Mr. Meyer persisted in his efforts, and he has finally succeeded in having a bill reported which, while it may not be satisfactory in every respect to all the officers of the Service, is probably the best bill that could be obtained from the joint sub-committee. In regard to one of the provisions of the bill relating to the equalization of pay—the committee was governed more by what they believed could be passed than by what they would have desired to incorporate in the bill.

The Senate will have to pass upon another batch of brevet cases next month. Major-General Schofield is now considering about 25 applications for this honor and is disposing of them rapidly. He expects to have them completed by the 1st of the month, and the President will then be asked to transmit them to the Senate for confirmation. These applications would have been disposed of last year and have gone in to the Senate with the brevets which were acted upon at that time, had the evidence in support of the applicants' claims not been incomplete. As it is now, all of the evidence possible to obtain has been secured, full opportunity having been given to this end by the recess of Congress. In several of the cases already examined by the Major-General, the evidence is still insufficient and they will have to be rejected. The Major-General is pushing the work in this connection as rapidly as he can. On Tuesday last he disposed of three of the cases, all favorably, and he takes the applications up as often as he has time. Some of the brevets will be given to field officers, who rendered the meritorious service before they attained their present rank and the brevets will therefore be for grades which they have long left behind.

Preliminary orders have been issued by Secretary Herbert to the gunboat Castine to start for Madagascar upon the completion of her repairs. These repairs are now well under way and are expected to be finished within a month. The action of the Administration in this instance has naturally excited gossip. It is pointed out that American interests in Madagascar are small and less important than these in Hawaii and Peru, where the Administration evidently thinks no warship is needed. The necessity for a warship at Madagascar arises out of the war between the French and natives, and is

also a result of the shooting of a native by the United States Consul at Mozambique. Although no doubt is expressed as to the fair legal treatment of the consul, it is thought that his case would not be prejudiced by the presence of an American man-of-war.

There is a movement on foot to place the civil force of the Army under the Civil Service Commission. This matter is now being agitated at the War Department, and it is expected that the President will act upon it one way or the other very shortly. It is a well-known fact that the President is greatly in favor of placing every civil branch of the government under the rules of the commission. During this Administration he has done a great deal in this direction and he has now under consideration, it is understood, the idea of including within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service the Army's civil force. The Acting Secretary of War recently made an inspection of the posts all over the country, and, as stated in the Journal at the time, made a thorough inspection of the civilians employed for Army work. It is said that he favors such an extension of the Civil Service as stated above.

The Naval Ordnance Bureau is greatly gratified with the excellent results it is obtaining from the 6-in. samples of smokeless powder, manufactured at the government manufactory, Newport. This powder was fired in a 6-in. gun, 40 calibres in length, with the ordinary charges and ordinary weight of projectiles. It gave a velocity of 2,344 ft.-sec., with 12.6 tons pressure in one round; 2,407, with 13.8 tons pressure, in a second, and 2,495, with 15.1 tons pressure in the third. Altogether this is very gratifying, and the experts are proud of it.

There has been another reduction during the past week in the number of Indian companies in the Army. Looking-Eagle is the name of the last brave to be discharged from Co. I, 21st Infantry, and his application for discharge has just been granted. He is the last Indian to be stationed at Fort Omaha.

The sub-Committee on Appropriations of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, completed the Naval Appropriation bill on Thursday. On the whole, the sub-committee treated the Navy with liberality, very few of the estimates being reduced materially. The most important provision in the bill is that for the increase of the Navy, in which the sub-committee gave the Secretary all he had asked for—three battleships and twelve torpedo boats. The total appropriation for increase of the Navy to carry on the work on ships authorized in previous laws, and begin those provided for in the present bill is \$13,750,592, against \$9,955,025 appropriated last year. Of this total, \$5,282,670 is for armor and armament; \$8,342,422 is for construction and steam machinery, and \$125,500 for equipment. The sub-committee took a wise view of the necessity of providing reserve guns and ordnance stores, and of having batteries ready for the auxiliary cruisers of the reserve Navy. For a modern battery for the Hartford, \$150,000 is provided; for a reserve supply of guns for the ships of the Navy, \$159,558.50; for a reserve supply of projectiles, \$130,000; for an additional supply of torpedoes, \$242,500, and for reserve guns for the auxiliary cruisers, \$500,000.

Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, recently made a speech in the Senate on the bill to grant service pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. Mr. Peffer said: "These veterans now average nearly, if not quite, 60 years of age, and they are dying at the rate of nearly thirty thousand a year. June 30, 1893, the average was estimated by the Pension Bureau to be '58 and upwards,' and it is estimated by the Record and Pension Bureau that the death rate will increase yearly until it reaches about forty thousand in 1909, when two-thirds of the great army will be gone. Fifty years hence it is probable the last survivor of that great war will have passed away."

The Army Appropriation Bill passed the Senate on Friday. The amendments proposed by the committee were all agreed to, as was also an amendment that nothing in the bill should be construed to authorize the abandonment of the post Walla Walla, or at Vancouver. An effort was made by Senator Hawley and other members of the Military Committee, on Friday, to secure passage by the Senate of his bill reviving grade of Lieutenant-General for benefit of General Schofield, but it was defeated by objection from Senator Allen, who was opposed to the measure, on the ground that the existing grade of Major-General is high enough in time of peace.

The Army has raised its voice in protest against the transfer of the exchanges to the control of the Subsistence Department. In answer to the circular letter of Major-General Schofield, asking criticism of this project, a number of communications have been received at the Department, the great majority of which protest vigorously against any change. In view of this fact, the probabilities are that the agitation of this matter will be stopped.

It is reported at the War Department that 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, 24th Inf., has been selected for appointment to vacancy in Quartermaster-General's Department. The nominations of appointees will be sent in to Senate within few days.

The Navy Register for 1895 was issued on Jan. 18.

THE 53D CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommend the passage of the bill (S. 2297) to provide for the reinstatement, readjustment, settlement and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases. That at the end of line 5 be added the name of "Col. Edmund B. Alexander," and at the end of line 35 the names of "Col. Thomas L. Young and Gen. William W. Lowe and Capt. William Fletcher." The bill provides for the reinstatement and readjustment of the accounts of 71 Army officers "previously settled and paid by said accounting officers, under an erroneous construction of law, subsequently declared so by the Supreme Court, in the case of Captain Morton and that of Captain Watson, which decisions were subsequently followed by Comptroller Butler, in the cases of Generals Grant and Rosecrans, in 1889."

Senator Cameron has announced a proposed amendment to add the names of Elmer Otis, H. E. Noyes, Thomas M. Vincent, Thomas McGregor, Miles Moylan, Edward Ball, T. J. Eckerson, Thomas Hendrickson, Charles E. Kilburn, C. D. Cowles, M. P. Vose, Thomas H. Eckerson, T. (J.) M. J. Sanno, H. Sweeney, E. Bergland, D. C. Pearson, F. W. Kingsbury, H. W. Sprole, M. Harris, J. H. Grifford, S. J. Mulhall, George W. Hazard, C. W. Rowell, W. H. Miller, R. G. Carter.

The House on Friday, Jan. 11, passed the bill, which had already passed the Senate, providing for the readjustment of the accounts of the late Captain Orenemus B. Boyd, 8th Cav., in accordance with the decision in the Watson case.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed the bill to amend Section 1211 of the U. S. Revised Statutes, by adding the proviso "that brevet commissions conferred on officers of volunteers now in the Regular Army for services in the War of the Rebellion, shall have the same force and recognition as those in the regular service." Chairman Outhwaite also called up the bill to amend section 1315 the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy, but after some debate the bill was withdrawn. The amendment proposed to make the section read as follows: "Section 1315. The Corps of Cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and such number as may be appointed at large, not exceeding ten annually. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of those appointed at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed."

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the 30-year retirement bill for enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps. The bill proposes to amend the act of Sept. 30, 1890, so as to read as follows:

"That when an enlisted man has served as such 30 years in the United States Army or Marine Corps, either as private or non-commissioned officer, or both, he shall, on application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement, and he shall receive thereafter 75 per centum of the pay and allowance of the rank upon which he was retired: Provided, That if said enlisted man had war service with the Army in the field, or in the navy or Marine Corps in active service, either as volunteer or regular, during the war of the rebellion, such war service shall be computed as double time in computing the 30 years necessary to entitle him to be retired: Provided further, That if any enlisted man, after having served 25 years in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, is found to be physically disqualified from further active service, and said disqualification was incurred in line of duty, it shall be the duty of the President to place him on said retired list with pay above specified."

The committee in reporting the bill say: "It is not well for the efficiency of the Army to retain men so disqualified that they are incapable of rendering the best service, yet justice would seem to require that they be not cut off from the retirement which they would have been entitled to under the law had they continued in good health and sound condition until the end of that enlistment. Hence, in some instances, men have been kept in under such circumstances until they might retire." The report is accompanied by a letter from Major-General Schofield, giving the bill his approval.

The House on Tuesday passed the bill authorizing Lieut.-Col. W. H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and Asst.-Surg. George H. Penrose, U. S. A., to accept testimonials tendered them by the Argentine Government, in recognition of their services in attending Lieut.-Comdr. Rafael Garcia Mansilla, late Naval Attache at the Argentine Legation, in Washington.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs got the floor during the morning hour on Thursday, and passed three bills which had been recommended by the Department relation to the administration of justice in the Navy. The first bill provides that the depositions of witnesses at such a distance that it is not, in the judgment of the court, practicable to secure their personal attendance may, on reasonable notice, be put in evidence before such court. The second bill provides that no person shall be tried by court-martial or otherwise punished for any offence, except desertion, which shall have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial or punishment, unless by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period. The same limitation is made in regard to desertion, with a proviso that the limitation shall not begin until the end of the term of enlistment. The third bill provides that whenever, by any of the Articles for the government of the Navy of the United States, the punishment on conviction of an offence is left to the discretion of the court-martial, the punishment therefore shall not, in time of peace, be in excess of a limit which the President may prescribe. The bill appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of additional ground for the Washington Navy Yard was then taken up, but owing to filibustering on the part of members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, who held that their Committee should have had charge of the matter, the hour expired without action.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill to authorize the purchase of additional lands for the use of the Navy Yard at Washington, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000.

The report of the board of officers appointed to assess the damages from the explosion of an ammunition chest at Chicago is now before the Committee on Claims, with a recommendation from General Schofield and General Miles that an appropriation be made for the amount assessed, viz., \$15,845.23.

Secretary Lamont asks Congress for an appropriation to continue the work of marking the lines at Gettysburg. The committee of architects who drafted the bill which is before Congress reorganizing the Supervising Architect's Office at Washington, are making great efforts to secure its passage. The bill, which has the hearty sup-

port of Secretary Carlisle and of all the leading architects of the country, creates a commission, to be appointed by the President, consisting of "three architects of high scientific and artistic attainment and large practical experience, and two officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army." This commission, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to discharge all the administrative duties relating to the procuring of designs and the appointing of architects for all buildings hereafter erected by the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be president of the commission ex officio.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has ordered favorably reported the bill of Mr. Curtis, of New York, amending the law governing appointments of cadets to the West Point Military Academy, so as to provide that the Corps of Cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional District, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, who shall be actual residents, and such number as may be appointed at large, not exceeding ten annually.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which has been reported to the House, includes the following items: For the Rock Island Arsenal, \$69,750; for the Frankford Arsenal, \$5,000; for the Springfield Arsenal, \$10,000; continues the appropriations, aggregating \$14,250, for constructing a new fence and sewers; Sandy Hook Proving Ground, \$2,500; testing machine, Watertown Arsenal, \$10,000; Watervliet Arsenal, \$6,000; repairs of arsenals, \$45,000; for the construction of buildings and enlargement of military posts, \$200,000; Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., \$5,000; Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, \$1,500.

The Senate devoted the morning hour on Friday to the discussion of Senator Lodge's resolution of inquiry as to the reasons for the withdrawal of naval vessels from the Hawaiian Islands. At the conclusion of the hour it went to the calendar without action.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Senator Hutton has given notice of an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to remit the fine penalties on the Yorktown, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newark, and appropriating \$40,350 for that purpose.

Senator Aldrich.—Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, having in view public interests and those of American citizens residing in the Hawaiian Islands, is of the opinion that our Government should be represented in Hawaiian waters by one or more ships of its Navy.

S. 2519. Mr. Gray. To give Adelaide Morris, widow of the late Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Art., U. S. A., a pension of \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

H. R. 251. Mr. Bartholdt. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to present to Capt. D. P. Slatery, late acting ensign of the gunboat Cricket, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the many acts of bravery and heroism performed by the said Naval officer during the late War of the Rebellion.

H. R. 256. Mr. Randall. Authorizing Lieut. Wm. McCarty Little, U. S. N., to accept from Spain the decoration of the cross of Ordinary Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, in recognition of his services in Spain in connection with the Columbian Exposition.

H. R. 8477. Mr. Doolittle. To establish an Army post in Pierce county, at or near the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington.

H. R. 8480. Mr. Conn. That there shall be allowed to each regiment of the Army of the United States, a military band, and shall consist of: One bandmaster, 1 chief musician (assistant bandmaster), 1 principal musician (acting band sergeant), 8 musicians of the first class (privates, solo performers), 10 musicians of the second class (privates), 12 musicians of the third class (privates), the acting drum-major to be taken from the third class only; giving, in all, 33 musicians or performers on various instruments, who shall be paid and graded the same as the West Point Military Academy Band. The bandmaster shall be a warrant officer, namely, a grade between that of a commissioned officer and an enlisted man, to be appointed, after a thorough examination and the approval of the regimental commander, by the Secretary of War, at a salary of \$100 per month, in addition to allowance of fuel and quarters. The chief and principal musicians shall be appointed from the first class grade only, by the regimental commander, after a musical examination and recommendation from the bandmaster. All band musicians shall be enlisted as such and assigned according to their efficiency, determined at date of enlistment, and thereafter classed according to their progress and efficiency as musicians. Each applicant for the position of regimental bandmaster shall be examined by a board of officers at any regimental headquarters; the board to determine upon his moral and physical qualifications, and the bandmaster of the regimental band shall report upon the professional proficiency of each applicant, who shall be able to arrange music in all of its parts for a military and string band, be able to conduct the same, to be a performer upon at least one instrument, and capable of instructing in the use of all instruments for military bands and orchestras.

H. R. 8482. Mr. Durborow. To reorganize and limit the number of the Corps of Civil Engineers in the Navy, and for other purposes. The bill provides that the Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy shall consist of two civil engineers, with rank of Captain; three, commander; four, lieutenant-commander; five, lieutenant; four assistant civil engineers, lieutenant (junior grade); and four assistant civil engineers, ensign. Vacancies in the grade of civil engineer shall be filled by promotion by seniority from the grade of assistant civil engineer; assistant civil engineers shall not be eligible for promotion to grade of civil engineer until after three years' service in the grade. Vacancies in the grade of civil engineer with rank of lieutenant before assistant civil engineers shall become available to be filled by appointment from civil life. The Secretary of the Navy shall select annually for two years, four Naval cadets from those who show an aptitude and preference for the profession of civil engineering, to whom shall be afforded all proper facilities for pursuing and completing a course in civil engineering in some educational institution in the United States of good repute, properly authorized to confer the degree of civil engineer; and any vacancies that may occur in the grade of assistant civil engineers shall be filled by selection from Naval cadets, who shall upon final graduation, be commissioned as assistant civil engineers. That the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall be a skillful and experienced civil engineer, selected from the list of officers of the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, not below the rank of commander, and shall have the title of Director-General of Public Works, and the relative rank of Commodore.

R. 2590. Mr. McPherson.—That every judge-advocate of a naval court-martial and court of inquiry shall have power to issue the like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which the court of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory or district where such naval courts shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue: Provided, That said courts shall have power to punish, by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, contempts of their authority: Provided further, That such power to punish contempts shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of such witnesses in their presence, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, and the disobedience or resistance of such witnesses to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of said courts.

Mr. Geissenhainer introduced a similar bill in the House. H. R. 8546. Mr. Geissenhainer.—That the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy shall have power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of naval cadets, and to approve the proceedings and execute the sentences of such courts, except the sentences of suspension and dismissal, which, after having been approved by the Superintendent, shall not be carried into effect until confirmed by the President: Provided, That when the Superintendent is the accuser or prosecutor, the court shall be convened by order of the President.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Adeline Rice Dwight, a lady of many virtues, wife of Capt. W. L. Dwight, and mother of Mrs. Yates, widow of Capt. Arthur R. Yates, U. S. Navy, died Jan. 2 at her home in Portsmouth, N. H. She was close on to 83 years of age.

A San Francisco correspondent says of Mrs. Greene, wife of General Greene, U. S. A., that she was a fond and tender wife, a loving, devoted mother, a true friend, a devout Christian, and a noble woman.

Gen. Philip Sidney Post, member of Congress from Illinois, and a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the war, died Jan. 6 at Washington, D. C.

Louis Fatio, a full-blooded negro, 95 years of age, and for nearly half a century the only survivor of the Dade massacre in the Seminole War of 1835, died in Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 6. Historians differ as to the part that this negro guide played in the massacre, most of them declaring that he betrayed Dade and his soldiers to the Indians, and that, as a reward for it, the Seminoles spared his life, but Fatio says he was actually surprised by the Indians while showing Major Dade the way, and that he escaped the scalping knife by falling on his face and pretending to be dead. One soldier and this negro guide were the only survivors of the massacre out of a force of several hundred men and officers.

Asst. Naval Constr. George W. Street, U. S. N., died Jan. 11, at San Francisco, Cal. He had only recently arrived in that city. He was a native of Wisconsin, and entered the Naval Academy from that State. In 1887 he was selected by the Navy Department for a special course of instruction at the Ecole Polytechnique and Ecole d'Application, Paris, France, and was graduated from those institutions with high honors in 1890. Upon his return home he was assigned to duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and occupied the position of senior assistant to the Naval Constructor at that yard at the time of his detachment, about a month ago. He married in France, and had only just returned from a visit to his wife's family.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE JAPANESE IN CHINA.

U. S. S. Baltimore, Chefoo, China, Nov. 13, 1894. We are lying in this beastly port, in close proximity to Port Arthur, so that when the place falls we may be in at the death, so to speak. The Admiral had the good fortune to get inside and to see the Chinese fleet the other day, but the vessels flying the Dragon's flag shortly afterwards went to sea, and as the Japanese torpedo boats made their appearance on a reconnoitering expedition, drawing the fire of the forts, we left. We are now within about five hours' run of the place and expect news daily of its fall. The Chinese have in their fleet about nine ships (two battleships) and six torpedo boats. The Japanese have 17 men-of-war and 13 torpedo boats. Of course, the Japanese have to cover their troops on shore, so that in case of a disaster, they can cover their retreat and embarkation on transports. When Port Arthur falls, however, they will seek the Chinese fleet. The Japanese have a wholesome respect for the Chinese battleships, but at the same time propose to get away with them, and the general opinion is that they will. Some of the Chinese troops here are armed with the old muzzle-loading musket, and the French Admiral says that he saw some at Tien Tsin with bows, arrows and spears, not a particularly brilliant look-out on their part. The Chinese here do not seem imbued with much patriotism. Their chief fear seems to be that the Japanese troops will get their dollars. So far the Japanese have waged a most civilized warfare. They marched through Korea in a very orderly fashion and paid for every bit of food they took. The Koreans have not seen so much money in years. The Japanese army would be a credit to any country. It is thoroughly equipped and in perfect discipline. Each man seems to feel that upon him rests the honor of the Mikado's empire, and with such men they are sure to win. China does not seem to realize her position. The people in the south not having seen any of the war seem perfectly indifferent. There seems to be some doubt as to the plans of the Japanese after Port Arthur falls. Whether they will go into winter quarters or move directly on Peking is unknown. It is extremely cold now. We are anchored about three miles out and it blows very fresh nearly every day. Boating is almost impossible. Unless a peace is patched up this winter, the war will, in all probability, drag along for some time.

The high-angle fire gun mountings of the Centurion and Barfleur, says the London "Engineer," are said to be giving satisfaction. The system finds favor on account of its independency of steam or hydraulic power. The Centurion's heavy guns, for instance, can be manipulated by hand with perfect ease, while in the Barfleur electro-motors are employed. The use of the latter in connection with these mountings will probably be extended. The 10-in. breech-loaders of H. M. S. Renown will be fitted with these mountings.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Pennington, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. C. M. Pennington, to Lieut. Godfrey Harrison Macdonald, 1st U. S. Cav.

Commander Brownson, Commandant of Cadets at the Naval Academy, believes that the Naval Academy should have a crew above all things, and is earning the gratitude of the Academy oarsmen by doing all in his power for the encouragement of rowing. He is ably carrying out the efforts begun by the former Commandant, Commander Chester.

Paymaster-General Stewart, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stewart, gave an enjoyable tea on Wednesday at their pretty home in Washington. Among the ladies who received with Mrs. Stewart were Mrs. Gilmore and Miss Jennie M. Gilmore, wife and daughter of Maj. J. C. Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant-General; Mrs. Dunlap, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N.; Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Miss Fardy and Miss Hemphill.

Among the publications of the German Asiatic Society, of Tokio, Japan, for 1894, is a paper by Dr. F. B. Stephenson, U. S. N., under title of "Color Blindness in Asiatics," giving the result of observations among the natives of Hawaii, Unalaska (Aleutian Islands), Japan, China, Annam, Siam, including the mixed nationalities from Borneo and India which inhabit Singapore and other portions of the Peninsula of Malacca. No race seems to be free from defective color sense.

A court has been ordered for the trial of Ensign Willard L. Dodd, to meet on Tuesday next at the Washington Navy Yard. The charge is scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals, and grows out of Ensign Dodd's relations with a New York business man. The detail of the court is as follows: Capt. William C. Wise, Comdr. Thomas Nelson and James G. Green, Lieut.-Comdr. Andrew Dunlap, Lieut. G. Blockinger, J. J. Hunker, C. J. Badger, F. W. Kellogg, and Albert L. Key. 1st Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, will act as the Judge Advocate of the court.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer, U. S. N., is still at Melrose, Mass.

Lieut. J. M. Grimes, U. S. N. (retired), is still living at 506 Knoxville Ave., Peoria, Ill.

Capt. F. M. Rance, U. S. N., is in New York, and is staying at the Westminster Hotel.

P. A. Surg. L. W. Curtis, who has been at the Naval Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass., is now on waiting orders.

Mrs. R. E. Coontz, wife of Ensign R. E. Coontz, U. S. N., is located at 924 23d St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John B. Milton, wife of Lieutenant Milton, U. S. N., is at 1815 Scott St., San Francisco, for the winter.

Mrs. Henry B. Fitts, wife of P. A. Surg. Henry B. Fitts, of the Essex, is at Los Angeles, Cal., for the winter.

Lieut. E. D. Bostick, U. S. N., who has been living at 1843 R St., Washington, has received his orders for the Alliance.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr, U. S. N., was in Washington last week, on leave from the cruiser Marblehead.

The address of Mrs. Frederic M. Wise, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Wise, U. S. N., is 2116 O St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. C. McMechan, U. S. N. (retired), is spending the winter at De Land, Florida, where his address is Hotel Putnam.

Mrs. Conrad J. Habighurst, wife of Chief Engineer Habighurst, U. S. N., is located at 653 North 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We congratulate Col. John L. Broome, Marine Corps, upon the favorable report of the Senate Committee, on the bill for his relief.

Lieut. C. L. Bruns, U. S. N. (retired), has changed his address from 212 West 131st St., N. Y., to 1006 Philip St., New Orleans, La.

Surgeon Waggener, U. S. N., who was on the Portsmouth, has barely escaped going to the Alliance. He is now on waiting orders.

The House cut down to \$30 a month the pension which the Committee recommended should be allowed to the widow of the late Admiral Earl English.

Ensign N. C. Twining, U. S. N., who has been until recently at Monroe, Wisconsin, is now at Hartford, Conn. Ensign Twining has passed a most enjoyable leave.

Asst. Engr. Henry E. Rhoades, U. S. N. (retired), who is on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune," is living at 141 South Second Ave., Mount Vernon, New York.

Mrs. Aaron Ward, wife of Lieutenant Ward, U. S. N., is still at her country home, "Willowmere," at Roslyn, L. I. Lieutenant Ward has gone abroad as navigator of the San Francisco.

Private advices from Chief Engineer Harrie Webster, Chief Engineer of the gunboat Yorktown, give glowing accounts of the speed of that vessel while going from Honolulu to Yokohama.

The Misses Phythian, daughters of Commodore Phythian, U. S. N., are frequently seen at the Naval Academy dances. Their home is now at the Naval Observatory, in Washington; but their popularity at Annapolis continues unabated.

Chief Engr. Benjamin B. F. Wharton has finished his last tour of duty, which was at the New York Navy Yard. He went on the retired list last Sunday. Chief Engineer Wharton has seen a long and active service and has well earned his release from duty.

Navy officers registering at New York hotels during the past week are the following: Comdr. J. H. Dayton, St. James; Ensign W. D. MacDougall, Astor House; Lieut. T. H. Oliver, Astor House; Paymaster J. F. Tarbell, Windsor; Capt. Robley D. Evans, Holland House.

It was Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. N. (retired), who secured the Russian armor contract for the Bethlehem Iron Co. Lieut. Meigs is well known in Washington. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Meigs was retired for color blindness. Since his retirement he has been with the Bethlehem Co., where he has shown marked ability.

Mrs. C. M. Chester, wife of Commander C. M. Chester, U. S. N., has returned to Clifton, Staten Island, from a visit to Annapolis. Mrs. Chester has occupied the Commandant's house at Annapolis for the past four years, where her hospitality has gained for her a host of warm friends.

Lieut. Wash. I. Chambers, U. S. N., Government Inspector at the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Casting and Machine Co., of Chester, Pa., is the principal witness for the prosecution in the case against this company for conspiracy which came up for trial in Philadelphia last week. The charge is based upon the furnishing of defective material for gun carriages.

The Emperor of Germany, whose admiration for Captain Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power in History" is well known, delivered an illustrated lecture on naval affairs, lasting two hours, on Jan. 9, to the naval officers at Berlin. He laid stress on the enormous increase of the navies of the world and gave a graphic description of the battle of the Yalu, in which the Japanese so signally defeated the Chinese.

Secretary Herbert, at the request of Surg.-Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, has directed Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick J. B. Cordier, on leave of absence in Berlin, Germany, to make an investigation and report upon the value of antitoxine as a preventative of diphtheria and croup. The medical branch of the Navy has become very much interested in this remedy and intends to find out just what value it has in curing the two diseases mentioned.

The Boston "Journal" says: "The passage of the bill for his retirement with his proper rank is the only compensation the nation can give Commodore Wilson for his brilliant services. It should be promptly and ungrudgingly granted at this session of Congress. A considerable part of Commodore Wilson's career previous to 1882 was passed in New England. He has many friends here, and this measure of justice in his behalf deserves the cordial support of all of our New England Senators and Representatives."

Two deserters from the United States Navy were arraigned before Justice Dwyer, Thursday morning, in New York. They were Henry S. Roll, 24 years old, and his brother, William, 18 years old, both residing at No. 985 East 133d St. They deserted on July 4 last, Henry from the Philadelphia and William from the Portsmouth. A sister of the young men lives with her husband, August R. Beck, at No. 405 Willis Ave. Last Saturday night Beck beat his wife and drove her out of the house. She returned with her brothers yesterday and demanded the children. There was a quarrel, and Beck and the Roll brothers were arrested. At the station Beck complained that the brothers were deserters, and they confessed the fact. Beck was fined \$10 and the brothers were remanded to the custody of the United States authorities.

The next retirement for age is that of Col. Peter T. Swaine, 22d Inf., on Jan. 22.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 17, from a week's leave.

The third of the 1894-95 winter series of hops gotten up by the officers at West Point took place Jan. 15.

Lieut. J. W. Cotter, 15th Inf., now on a tour abroad, expects soon to visit Malta, in the Mediterranean.

Asst. Surg. E. L. Munson, U. S. Army, is a recent arrival at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for a short sojourn.

1st Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., has been detailed to duty as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Forsyth.

Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., of Fort Omaha, is spending the months of January and February on leave.

Col. R. D. Vroom, Inspector-General, and Mrs. Vroom are expected in Chicago, this week, from San Antonio.

Col. George F. Towle, retired, is spending a portion of the winter in Chicago, with quarters at the Virginia Hotel.

Lieut. F. Kobbe, 23d Inf., has returned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from a visit to his parents, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Maj. A. S. Towar, Paymaster, U. S. Army, has returned to New York city, from a few weeks' visit to Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. R. B. Paddock, 6th Cav., on leave from Fort Leavenworth until Feb. 2 next, has been visiting at 337 Fifty-third St., Chicago.

Lieut. W. M. Cruikshank, 1st Art., of Fort Wadsworth, spent a few days at Governor's Island, this week, on court martial service.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., has left Fort Brady, Mich., for the South, to spend a few months on leave for the benefit of his health.

Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf., has been appointed Range Officer, at Fort Niagara, N. Y., by the Commandant, Col. A. T. Smith.

Maj. John Egan, 1st Art., who has been on leave from Fort Wadsworth since Nov. 22, 1894, has rejoined and resumed command of the post.

Lieut.-Col. D. W. Beuhm, 7th Inf., who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, has had his sick leave extended two months.

Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf., was expected to leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week, to return about the end of the month.

Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., who has been visiting at Joliet, Ill., for some time past, will rejoin at Fort Sill, O. T., towards the end of March.

Lieut. W. C. Butler, R. Q. M., 3d Inf., on leave from Fort Snelling, is, with his family, visiting relatives in Trenton, New Jersey, his native State.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edmund Rice, Captain 5th Inf., has joined his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., after a long absence and received a hearty welcome.

Rev. William J. Larkin, formerly Chaplain U. S. Army, wholly retired, is seriously ill, without hope of recovery, at the Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Capt. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., will prolong his stay with his father, General Pitcher, recently bereaved of his wife, in Washington, D. C., for a few weeks longer.

Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav., Commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., paid a pleasant visit to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., this week, and was hospitably welcomed.

Capt. Chas. T. Witherell, the senior Captain of the 19th Inf., will be in command of Fort Brady, Mich., during the absence, on a long leave, of Lieut.-Col. C. A. Wikoff.

Col. Henry Clay Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, to whose long and distinguished service we referred last week, was duly retired for age Jan. 14.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf., made an interesting address on "Masonry and Its Objects," at the recent installation ceremonies of the Masonic Lodge, at Vancouver.

Maj. Enoch H. Crowder has been the recipient of many encomiums and congratulations on his well-deserved appointment to the vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Maj. Ernest A. Garlington, whose nomination to the position of Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, we reported last week, has been the recipient of many congratulations.

Capt. Alexander Wishart, recently discharged as Superintendent of the Parkhurst Society in New York, was, we believe, formerly an officer of the regular Army, and left it Jan. 22, 1881.

Miss Marie Schenck, daughter of Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., this week for West Point, N. Y., where she will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis.

Lieut. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art., has taken charge of the Post Exchange, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., in succession to Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, who has gone for duty to the Peckskill Military Academy.

Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th Cav., Mrs. Carlton and Miss Carlton, of Fort Meade, S. D., lately visiting in Cleveland, O., are expected in New York, on a short visit. They will return to Fort Meade early in February.

Lieut. M. W. Rowell, 10th Cav., of Fort Custer, has received an agreeable detail to duty with the National Guard of New Jersey, with headquarters at Trenton. He is a bright young officer of the class of 1890.

Capt. B. C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., on leave for some time past, with quarters at Hotel Barclay, Detroit, Mich., will prolong his stay in that city, having been assigned to charge of the recruiting office at 110 Woodward Ave.

Troop L, 1st Cav., is desolate, having recently lost by discharge, by order, several of its members, including Private Strikes-His-Enemy-Pretty. Troop L, 3d Cav., has also lost a few, including Sergeant Kills-on-the-Ice.

Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art., Commandant of Washington Barracks, D. C., is arranging to make his permanent home in Washington, on his retirement in 1896, and will build a house on Columbia Heights, in that city.

Maj. J. B. Burbank has gone to Albany, N. Y., says the San Antonio "Express," but Mrs. Burbank will remain a short time yet, and it will be with the sincerest regret that her many friends, both at the post and in San Antonio, will part with her.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles have a great many visitors since their occupation of quarters at Governor's Island, and on fine days, somewhat of a rarity lately, the band gives a short concert in the afternoon. Their change to military surroundings seems to be very pleasant.

The marriage of Lieut. William Henry Morford, 3d U. S. Inf., of Fort Snelling, to Miss Sara Elizabeth Randall, daughter of Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf., was to take place at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday of this week, Jan. 16. After a short tour, the married couple will be "at home," at Fort Snelling.

Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf., is living at 425 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, U. S. A., is paying a short visit to Washington, where his address is 1120 17th St. N. W.

Lieut. H. L. Ripley, U. S. A., has moved from Fort Reno, O. T., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he has received a warm welcome.

Capt. I. H. McConihe, U. S. A., is sojourning at Tarpon Springs, Fla., for a few months. His address there is the Tarpon Springs Hotel.

Maj. C. Ewen, Med. Dir., U. S. A., is now at Los Angeles, 2212 Figueroa St., where he has recently moved from Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Capt. N. S. Jarvis, U. S. A., Asst. Surg., is among the subscribers to the Parkhurst testimonial fund, New York. Captain Jarvis is now at Willets Point, N. Y.

Capt. James F. Simpson, U. S. A. (retired), has moved from Waterbury, Conn., to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he is located at 326 10th St., South Brooklyn.

A reunion of the survivors of Col. John S. Mosby's command, the 43d Virginia Cav., was held at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 16, for the first time since the war. Col. Mosby, who is living in Farquhar Co., Va., will be present.

Major-General and Mrs. McCook returned to the headquarters of the Department of Colorado, at Denver, on Wednesday last. While in Washington they had a very delightful visit. During their stay they stopped at the home of Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., on duty at the War Department.

We commend to the hard-hearted Auditor, who a few years ago objected to the purchase of Shakespeare from the contingent fund by one of our Adjutant-Generals, Colonel Sheridan, we believe, to attend a lecture next week, at Montclair, N. J., by Dr. Houser B. Sprague, on "Shakespeare's Military Service and the Soldier Element in His Writings."

Col. W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, presided over the deliberations of the American Society of Civil Engineers held in New York this week. Two other graduates of the Military Academy are past presidents and members of the Board, George S. Greene and Julius W. Adams. The Society visited Willets Point in response to an invitation from Colonel King.

There will be some very important changes in the details of medical officers of the Army, growing out of the order to Col. Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon-General and Medical Officer of the Department of the East. His successor will be Col. C. C. Byrne, now on duty at St. Paul, Minn., one of the most capable officers in the service. Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Tilton will relieve Colonel Byrne in charge of the duties of Medical Officer of the Department of the Dakota.

In an extended notice of a paper on hypnotism, read by invitation before the Plattsburgh Institute Jan. 7, by Maj. P. F. Harney, Surgeon, U. S. A., the Plattsburgh "Press" of the 8th inst., says: "No attempt will be made to summarize Dr. Harvey's paper, as no summary would do it justice, while comment, however laudatory, would fall far short of giving an adequate idea of its completeness and general excellence. It was a very able and most finished production."

The retiring for age, Jan. 14, of Col. H. C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster-General, promotes Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Depot Quartermaster, New York city, to Colonel and A. Q. M. G.; Maj. A. F. Rockwell, on duty in Philadelphia, to Lieutenant-Colonel, and D. Q. M. G.; and Capt. Chas. Bird, on duty at Columbus Barracks, to Major and Quartermaster. All three have our heartiest congratulations. Captain John L. Clem, the "drummer boy of Shiloh," is now the senior of his grade in the Quartermaster's Department.

The Signal Corps class has been experimenting at Fort Riley, for the past few weeks with the camera, and has obtained some exceptionally fine views of the fort and the surrounding country. The class will be instructed in the use of the camera not only on the level, but from a balloon. It is expected that the camera will be of great service from the balloon, as it will enable the observer to take a photograph of the country beneath him, and obtain an excellent view of the topographical outlines of the ground.

Secretary of War Lamont, as well as his guests at the dinner given by him Jan. 11 in honor of Joseph Jefferson, has been amused, says a Washington despatch, at the publication of a report attributing to the gathering a political importance and describing the meeting of such men as Senators Sherman and Hawley, Secretaries Carlisle and Olney, and Representatives Reed and Wilson, "Bill" Nye and Thomas Nelson Page, as one of serious political significance. The only serious controversy occurring at the dinner, it is asserted by a gentleman who was present, was a very threatening one between Reed and Jefferson over the proposition by Jefferson that Michael Angelo was a better known and more popular citizen than Demosthenes.

Ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins has received from the Republicans in the West Virginia Legislature a unanimous nomination for Senator. Mr. Elkins' speech of acceptance was a brief one. He said that if at that moment his pride did not reach its highest pitch he would not be human. His highest purpose and ambition would be to prove himself worthy of the trust. "With all of my ancestors in this country, on both sides, Virginians, I feel a special pride in being a West Virginian, and in our beautiful mountain State, in its prosperity and development, and in the welfare of all its people. My home and all that I have lie within its borders." The officers of the Army will be glad to see Mr. Elkins in a position where he can make his knowledge of the service, and his sympathies with it, of use to them.

The Military and Naval Order of the United States has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, to be followed by the institution of chapters in several other States. The incorporators are veteran officers and the lineal descendants, in the male line, of commissioned officers who performed active service in one of the following wars. The Revolutionary War, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, or the Mexican War, thus embracing all the wars of this country with a foreign enemy. Among the distinguished veterans and others who have instituted this order are Maj.-Gens. Fitz-John Porter, John F. Hatch, Francis E. Pinto, Gustavus W. Smith, Egbert L. Viele, Edw. S. Greeley, Alexander S. Webb, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Commodore David Banks, James Henry Morgan, Frank Montgomery Avery, Col. John C. Calhoun, Marshall B. Stafford, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, William Linn Keese, Robert Webb Morgan, the Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne, George W. Olney, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., and others. The officers of the Order for the first year will be Commodore David Banks, Commander; James H. Morgan, Vice-Commander; Frank M. Avery, Judge Advocate and acting secretary; George W. Olney, registrar; Maj.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele, treasurer; the Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne, Chaplain; Council-Gens. Fitz-John Porter, John F. Hatch, Alexander S. Webb, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, William Linn Keese, M. L. Delafield, Jr., and Charles H. Murray.

Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., on a fortnight's leave from Fort Niagara, N. Y., is visiting friends at Germantown, Pa.

Col. W. B. Lane, U. S. A. (retired), is passing the winter months at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

An illustrated article by Lieutenant Alvin H. Sydenham, U. S. A., appears in the "Illustrated American" for Jan. 19. It is entitled "The Exiles of the Golden Gate," and describes the military prison on Alcatraz Island San Francisco Harbor.

Capt. Jacob Lee Humfreville, whose connection with the affairs, as executor, of the estate of the late Mrs. Mary A. Havermeier, has been discussed this week in the Surrogate's Court, New York city, served with credit as an officer of Ohio volunteers during the War, was appointed an officer of the regular Army in 1866, and resigned April 3, 1874, being then Captain of the 9th Cav.

On the evening of Jan. 5, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the Army, gave a dinner at his residence, in Washington, in honor of the Secretary of War. Those present, in addition to Secretary Lamont, were Gen. J. M. Schofield, Chief Justice Fuller, Associate Justice Brewer, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Hon. J. B. McCreary, of Kentucky; Hon. J. D. Sayres, of Texas; Hon. W. F. Draper, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. E. M. Gallaudet, Col. John Hay, Gardiner Hubbard, C. J. Bell, Anthony Pollok, and Mr. Boardman, of Washington.

The "Reichsanzeiger" has published the sentences imposed by the court-martial on the non-commissioned officers of the Gunny School, who were tried for insubordination. One hundred and thirty-one of the prisoners were condemned to six weeks' imprisonment for disobedience, and 31 were sentenced to from six weeks' to nine months' imprisonment for disobedience, disrespect, and threatening their superior officers. This lot was also sentenced to be degraded. One officer was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and another to five years and five months.

Army officers registering at New York Hotels during the past week are the following: Capt. O. M. Smith, Grand; Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., Grand; Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., Grand; Col. D. Perry, 10th Cav., Col. C. G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., Metropole; Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., and Lieut. T. M. Corcoran, 7th Cav., Grand; Lieut. C. W. Fenton, 7th Cav., Park Avenue; Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., Grand; Lieut. E. J. Jadin, Corps Engineers, Grand; Lieut. C. W. Kutz, Corps Engineers, Grand Union; Lieut. W. B. Ladue, Corps Engineers, Park Avenue; Capt. F. Michler, 5th Cav., Holland House; Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Holland House; Lieut. M. L. Walker, Corps Engineers, Park Avenue; Capt. E. S. Chapin, 15th Inf., Grand; Capt. F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., Sturtevant; Col. D. Perry and wife, 10th Cav., Murray Hill; Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 10th Cav., Grand; Lieut. R. B. Wallace, 2d Cav., Grand.

Navy and Army officers who visit Hot Springs, Ark., will do well to heed the warning given by the New York "Tribune" to the uninitiated who visit that place. We give the Navy preference in this warning, not because of any special propensity on their part towards the forms of amusement suggested by the "Tribune," but because the isolation of their sea life is supposed to give them an open-hearted confidence in human nature, which sometimes works mischief for them when they come ashore. The "Tribune" says: "It would be wise for the uninitiated stranger who comes to Hot Springs to confine himself to taking a chance at games with established percentages against him, and to fight shy of those in which the odds opposed to him are unknown quantities. It would be well, indeed, for him to limit himself to the open tables of the public gaming houses, if he is bound to gamble any way, rather than accept an invitation from a quiet and gentlemanly looking casual acquaintance to while away an hour or two in a private game of poker. There are not more sharks swimming in the still waters of the harbor of the island of Barbadoes, famous as is that spot for sharks, than there are in the hotel lobbies and in the lounging rooms of the bath houses at Hot Springs. It is exceedingly difficult for an inexperienced tourist to distinguish these sharks from ordinary visitors. So excellent is their decorum, so distinguished are they, that one mistakes them very naturally for goldfish, or even credits them with being jellyfish, on account of their rather soft appearance. But the unsuspecting stranger soon finds out his mistake if he trusts one of them."

Colonel Waring, the new Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in New York, does not appear to get along kindly with Maj. C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A., retired, who was appointed by his predecessor in office Asst. Supt. Gen. Anson G. McCook called on Colonel Waring and said to him that Governor Morton had become interested in the case of Major Throckmorton and desired the retention of the Major in the department, if there were no charges against him. Colonel Waring replied that he had decided to displace Major Throckmorton, because he thought the Major was not a proper man to remain in charge of the department stables. He then asked Major Throckmorton to make Captain Gibson acquainted with the duties of the office, saying at the same time that he would like to have the Major's resignation, to take effect February 1. Major Throckmorton said he had no intention of resigning, and he did intend to stand on his rights as a veteran, who could not be removed from office except on charges which were proven. Late in the afternoon the following letter was written and delivered:

Major C. B. Throckmorton, Assistant Superintendent:
Dear Sir: You are hereby relieved from duty with full pay until further orders. You will remove your personal belongings from the Department to-morrow and give this office an address to which your salary is to be remitted. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. WARING, JR., Commissioner.

Major Throckmorton, after consulting with Gen. B. F. Tracy, by his advice wrote a letter which was delivered to Colonel Waring. The letter stated that Major Throckmorton was ready at any time to resume his duties, and gave an address to which official communications might be sent. Major Throckmorton said that he was ready to make a fight in the courts to keep his office if he was illegally removed from it. Colonel Waring, when asked what he intended to do, said: "I shall have to take legal advice before proceeding further in the case." A despatch from Newport states that it is understood to be the intention of Commissioner Waring to appoint Maj. H. C. Cushing, U. S. A., as Superintendent in charge of the Street Cleaning Department stables.

Another reduction in the Indian force of the Army took place during the week. An order was issued on Wednesday last directing the discharge of seven enlisted men from Troop L, 1st Cav., at Fort Custer, Montana, and three from Troop L, 3d Cav. In the last named organization only a few Indians remain, and they will be discharged by the Commanding General of the Department. It is the intention of the War Department to continue the policy of reducing the Indian companies, until there are no longer any red men in the service.

LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS.

The following changes in the Light Artillery Drill Regulations, recommended by the Board of Officers, convened at Fort Monroe, in November last, have been approved by the Secretary of War, under date of Dec. 8, 1894. The revised edition, embracing these changes, is now in the hands of the Public Printer:

PROPOSED CHANGES.

Par. 53, 4th command, and par. 58, 5th command, "right or left," should both be within brackets; thus, "5. Guide (right or left)."

Par. 71, 4th line, omit "cannoneers" and substitute "privates."

Par. 79, 2d clause, omit part of the 3d line, beginning with "the gunner," and all of the 4th and 5th lines, and substitute the following: "The gunner and the two files next him oblique sufficiently to their left, and the other files, if any, sufficiently to their right."

Add to the end of the paragraph: "If there be a blank file, he steps into the temporary front rank upon facing to the rear, and resumes his place in the permanent front rank after the second about."

Par. 80, 2d clause, 3d line, omit "Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4," and substitute "the two files next him." Omit "and the caisson corporal," 4th and 5th lines.

Par. 95, omit the last clause, viz.: "If the piece be heavy or the ground be bad, etc.," and substitute the following: "When the limber is drawn by Nos. 6 and 7, and also when the limber is horsed, Nos. 4 and 5 will assist Nos. 2 and 1 respectively, at the wheels." This rule is general.

Par. 101, 2d clause, 5th and 6th lines, omit "No. 4 on the left, No. 5 on the right," and substitute "No. 4 on the right, No. 5 on the left."

Par. 110, 6th clause, omit part of 1st and all of 2d line, so that the clause will read as follows: "Ready. The gunner steps clear of the wheel."

Par. 122, add new clause to the end of this paragraph, to read as follows: "If higher numbers are present with the limber or caisson, they are changed by special direction of the instructor."

Par. 123, add new clause to the end of this paragraph, viz.: "If Nos. 6 and 7 are posted with the piece, the change is made according to the same principle, No. 5 taking the place of No. 7, No. 6 of No. 8, and No. 8 of No. 4. Cannoneers at the caisson are changed by special direction of the instructor."

Par. 133, last clause, 3d, 4th and 5th lines, omit sentence "If the ground be bad, the instructor may direct Nos. 4 and 5 to assist in moving the piece," and substitute "If Nos. 6 and 7 are posted with the piece, the limber will be drawn by them instead of Nos. 4 and 5. When the limber is drawn by Nos. 6 and 7, and also whenever the limber is horsed, Nos. 4 and 5 will assist Nos. 2 and 1, respectively, at the wheels."

Par. 148, 1st line, add "front" after "left," so that the words within the brackets will read: "(right, left, front, or rear)."

Par. 149, omit last clause and substitute "In the third and fourth cases, if there be no caisson, Nos. 1 and 2 mount on the axle seats."

Par. 162, omit 7th clause and substitute "In the third and fourth cases, if there be no caisson, Nos. 3 and 4 mount on the axle seats."

Par. 162, omit 8th and last clause, and substitute "In the 5th case, if there be no caisson, Nos. 3 and 4 mount on the axle seats, and No. 7 on the off-swing horse."

Par. 184, 6th line, insert before "Continue the fire," the command "keep to (so many) yards; or, keep to (so many) yards and (so much) time."

Par. 189, 1st line, omit "In all firings," and add names of projectiles, so that the beginning of the paragraph will read: "When firing with shell, percussion, shrapnel and canister, the pieces are loaded as soon as 'When firing' etc. Add afterwards, 'is given.' 4th line, 'When firing with time shrapnel, the pieces are loaded as above as soon as the length of fuse is given.' Omit 'but,' 4th line, and begin new sentence with 'When.'"

New paragraph to be inserted immediately after present Par. 190.

Par. 190½, before opening fire with projectiles, the Captain may order: (1) chiefs of platoons, (2) report. The chiefs of platoons hasten to the captain, who designates the target and gives his instructions as to the ranging point, distribution of fire when the range is established, etc. If the battery is firing and the Captain desires to direct his fire on a new objective that cannot be brought clearly and unmistakably described verbally, he orders change objective. The chiefs of platoons report as before. When the battery is firing the Captain may command prepare for time-shrapnel. As each gun is discharged, it is made ready to load with time-shrapnel as soon as the length of fuse is given it, and when loaded, awaits further orders. If the Captain commands prepare for percussion-shrapnel or (shell or canister), each gun as soon as discharged is loaded with the projectile named and awaits further orders.

Par. 200, 2d clause, omit first to fifteenth lines, inclusive, ending with "gun comes on" it, and substitutes the following: "At the first command, the gunner runs down the elevating screw; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, each on his own side, removes the cap squares and then the implements, placing the latter on the ground outside the wheels, on that side of the carriage from which they were taken, releases the brakes from the guard rail and drops the shoes inside the wheels, and removes the prolong; Nos. 3 and 4 then take the prolong, or any other well-stretched rope, and pass it to the gunner, who doubles it; the gunner, assisted by Nos. 3 and 4, fastens the bight to a spoke and the tire of one wheel, the running parts leaving the wheel over the tire, passes the double parts under the breach, draws them taut over the nearly horizontal as possible, winds the free ends over the other wheel, first over the tire, then around the spoke and around the tire, and fastens them so the prolong will not slip when the weight of the gun comes on it."

Par. 202, 2d clause, 5th line, omit "1, 2," so that it will read as follows: "Nos. 3 and 4 then adjust the rope, etc." 3d clause, next to last line, omit "around" and substitute "under."

Par. 209, add to the end of the paragraph the following: "The Manual of the Sabre is taught in the following order: Omit Par. 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, and from 225 to 255, both inclusive."

Par. 257, 4th clause, beginning "when dismounted, carry the right foot, etc." Omit the whole clause.

Par. 258, 3d clause, beginning, "If dismounted, etc." Omit the whole clause.

Par. 260, 2d clause, 2d line, add after "hammer" the following: "and cock the pistol."

Par. 261, omit the 1st and 2d clauses and substitute for them the following: "Lower the pistol from the position of raise pistol, point or thrust it towards the objective, and, looking along the barrel at the object, fire without delay as the alignment is caught, and without effort to prolong or correct the aim."

Par. 261, 4th clause, beginning "when it appears in the practice, etc." Omit the whole clause.

Par. 261, 6th clause, change the clause to read as follows: "When mounted fire will not be delivered to the front."

Par. 264, change this paragraph to read as follows: "The men required to carry them being armed with sabres, knives and pistols, at a carry, the instructor commands: (1) Inspection, (2) arms."

Beginning on the right the instructor inspects the sabres and knives. As the instructor approaches a man, he executes the first motion of inspection; when the instructor is in front of him he executes the second motion; when the instructor passes, he executes the third motion.

The instructor having finished the inspection of sabres and knives, returns them and commands: (1) draw (2) pistols, and beginning on the right inspects pistols.

Par. 283, change this paragraph to read as follows: "In formations under arms, the men fall in with sabres and knives in the scabbard."

Par. 287, change heading and paragraph to read as follows:

TO TAKE AND CLOSE INTERVAL.

The instructor commands: (1) to the right (or left) take intervals, (2) march, (3) battery, (4) halt, (5) left (or right) face.

At the command march, all face to the right; the leading man steps off, followed by the others at three yards apart. The command halt is given when the last man has his proper interval. The chiefs of platoons, first sergeant, quartermaster and stable sergeants and file closers face with the men in ranks, step off at the proper time, and, when opposite their places, halt and face to the front.

To close intervals the instructor commands: (1) to the right (or left), assemble, (2) march. The right man stands fast; the other men face to the right and step off, each halting and facing to the front upon closing to facing distance. The officers, non-commissioned staff officers and file closers resume their places in line.

Par. 297, change fifth command so that "right or left" may be both enclosed in the brackets, thus: "5. Guide (right or left)."

Par. 300½, New paragraph as follows: Being in column of files to form into line, the Captain commands: (1) right (or left) front into line, (2) march, (3) battery (4) halt, (5) front. The leading guide moves forward until the command halt, which is given when he has advanced five yards, all the other men oblique to the right till opposite their places in line, when each marches to the front and halts upon arriving in line. The Captain's command is right (or left) front into line, according as the column of files is left or right in front. This movement is not executed when marching in double time.

Par. 302, Last clause, 5th line, omit the words "and sabre." Par. 310, change fifth command so that the words "right or left" may both be within the brackets, thus: "5. Guide (right or left)."

Par. 311, change 3d command so that the words "right or left" may both be within the brackets, thus: "5. Guide (right or left)."

Par. 318, change 5th command so that the words "right or left" may both be within the brackets, thus: "5. Guide (right or left)."

Par. 419, omit 1st clause; modify 2d clause by substituting "man" for "recruit" 2d line, and "men" for "recruits" 3d line.

Par. 424, substitute "men" for "recruits" in 1st and 9th lines.

Omit Par. 426 to 430, 433 to 439 (both inclusive), and 441.

Par. 507, 1st line add "1. By detail; 2. Harness."

Par. 507, 4th clause. Change to read as follows, viz.: "Saddle. He puts on the saddle with its attachments, taking care not to displace the pad or blanket, buckles the collar strap to the saddle, adjusts the breeching and buckles the crupper, and then adjusts and secures the girth."

Par. 510, 1st line, change command to read: "1. By detail; 2. Unharness."

Par. 510, page 190, 2d line, viz.: "To unharness without detail, Unharness" to be transferred to bottom of paragraph.

Par. 633, change this paragraph to read as follows, viz.: "The 1st sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, stable and veterinary sergeant, chiefs of section, caisson corporals when mounted, trumpeters and guidon are armed with the sabre and pistol. The cannoneers are armed with the knife. The drivers are armed with the pistol. These personal arms are carried at ceremonies and in the field; on other occasions when specially directed."

Omit Par. 634, and all after "the guns," 3d line of Par. 635.

Par. 639, add to the end of this paragraph the following, viz.: "See paragraphs 820 and 823."

Par. 648, in 11th signal, substitute "countermarch" for "reverse," and immediately below the signal enter a new one, viz.: "Reverse. Executed as above, except that only one horizontal circle is described with the point of the sabre."

Par. 715, 4th line, omit "guide right." Insert a new line after the 7th, viz.: "Chiefs of rear platoons—Guide right."

Par. 716, 3d line, omit "guide left (or right)." Insert a new line after the 7th, viz.: "Chief of leading platoon, guide left (or right)."

Par. 736, change the first clause to read as follows, viz.: (Captain) 1. Battery. (Chiefs of platoons) 1. Platoon. Captain (repeated by chiefs of platoons), 2. Halt. 3. Right (or left). 4. Dress."

Par. 744, after the 11th and 12th lines ending with "they resume the walk," add: "During the movement the guidon remains with that section with which he was posted at the beginning of the movement."

Par. 750, after the 5th and 6th lines ending with "dressing to the left," add "the guidon halts, and takes his position as soon as the limbers are established in battery."

Omit Par. 750, 752, 776, and 779.

Par. 784, add new clause to end of paragraph to read as follows, viz.: "The guns may also be established in battery by the commands: 1. Action. 2. Left (or right)."

Par. 794, after the 13th line ending with "when they are unnumbered," add "The cannoneers of the right places halt when they are on line with those of the left pieces."

Par. 795, add instructions for the guidon to the 2d clause, page 310, so that the clause will read as follows: "The officers preserve the same relative positions as in line. The guidon marches with the leading section."

TO FORM IN BATTERY ON BROKEN OR DIFFICULT GROUND.

Par. 797½. When the ground will permit the guns to be placed in battery by the regular drill methods, the captain halts the battery near the position, goes himself to the line to be occupied by his guns, halts upon it and commands: 1. At will; 2. In battery, face to the rear; or 2. Right (or left) front into battery, or 2. Right (or left) front into battery, faced to the rear. The captain then faces the objective; if the movement is executed from line, he places himself at the center of the emplacement for his guns, if from column, at the point of rest. Each chief of platoon observes rapidly the emplacement for his guns and the route to take to place them there. He then places his guns in battery by the means he judges best suited to the circumstances.

Par. 807, 1st clause, top of page 314, change the 1st, 6th and 7th lines ending with "the horses," so that they will read as follows, viz.: "In all these cases at the second command, the outer piece of the platoon on which the change is made is pointed in the new direction by throwing the trail around, and the other piece is moved by hand to its place in the new line."

Par. 809 and 816, omit.

Par. 819½ (new paragraph). The above changes of front, which should be executed on the drill ground with precision, are intended to familiarize the drivers and all concerned with the principles of the manoeuvre. When these principles are thoroughly understood, changes of front are made as follows: the Captain commands: 1. change objective; 2. change front; 3. march. At the command, change objective, the chiefs of platoons report to their captain (see par. 190½). At the command march, the chief of the pivot platoon places his guns in the new direction by hand; the chiefs of the other platoons move their pieces to the places they should occupy upon the new front either by hand or by means of the teams, as they judge necessary. Each caisson takes its new place in battery by the simplest movement and the shortest route, under supervision of the chief of caissons, or, in his absence of the first sergeant. If there can be no doubt about the new objective, the captain may designate it verbally, and omit the command change objective.

Par. 827, change this paragraph to read as follows, viz.: "The instructor may preface the commands laid down in the text by the command attention, and, if necessary, he may transmit them by means of his staff and non-commissioned staff officers. The commands transmitted should be expressed in the language of the text."

Par. 837, 7th clause, reading "The Adjutant executes a left-about, and moves at a trot, etc." Add to this clause the following, viz.: "The Major may direct the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major to accompany him during the manoeuvres (see par. 569)."

Par. 852, change first five lines of the 2d clause to read as follows, viz.: "At the first command, the guidon of the first battery places himself outside and abreast of the lead horses of the section with which he is marching, and two yards from them. At the command march, the leading battery changes direction; the guidon halts, faces to the column, etc."

Par. 896, 3d clause 2d line, for "platoon distance" read "19 yards."

Par. 929, change order of commands to read as follows: 1. batteries; 2. halt; and 1. the first (or such) the battery of direction. 2. forward; 3. march.

Par. 933, 2d line, omit the major's command, "front."

Par. 947, change explanation of the movement to read as follows: "Having changed the relative order of the carriages, if necessary, the major commands: (1) Fire to the right (or left); (2) right (or left) into line wheel, (3) march; (4), and then gives the commands for forming in battery."

Par. 950, 4th line, for "School of the Battery dismounted" substitute "School of the Cannoneer."

Add to the end of the paragraph the following, viz.: "To give necessary information as to the objective, etc., the major commands: (1) Captains; (2) Report; or (1), Change objective, the captains comply with what is prescribed for the chiefs of platoons (par. 190½)."

Par. 960 to 963, inclusive, substitute "School of the Cannoneer" for "School of the Battery dismounted."

Par. 972, change this paragraph to read as follows, viz.: "The Major commands: (1) Change objective; (2) change front; (3) march. Executed according to principles prescribed in the School of the Battery."

Par. 1026, omit.

Par. 1026, 1st clause, 3d and 4th lines, omit the following words, viz.: "Commands: (1), draw; (2), sabre." Add to the 7th line the following commands, viz.: (7), draw; (8), sabre."

Par. 1030, change 1st clause to read as follows, viz.: "Muster is made in line, and, when practicable, is preceded by an inspection and review."

Par. 1066, page 402, 23d line, strike out, "not," so that the line will read "horses and all the spare men for whom place can be."

Par. 1130, insert before this paragraph, plates and text on pages 448 and 449, Cavalry Drill Regulations.

Page 556, the headings "2 prs." and "3 prs." should be interchanged.

Page 558, the headings "2 prs." and "3 prs." should be interchanged.

THE CASE OF NAVAL CADET DENNETT.

In a memorandum issued from the Navy Department, Jan. 15, Secretary Herbert gives his conclusions, which are as follows:

A careful consideration of the evidence was not sufficient to justify in my mind a reasonable doubt as to the conclusion pointed to by the undisputed evidence in this case, and I should have concurred with the board in its findings, had it not been for other evidence which has been brought before me since the conclusion of the hearing.

The argument by Mr. Reed, of counsel for Mr. Dennett, in favor of the accused, made upon the face of the two papers submitted as the examination papers of Cadets Dennett and Brumby, induced me to consider carefully whether more light might not be thrown upon this very grave question by a further and more minute comparison of these papers themselves. I therefore called to my aid Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. Moser, U. S. Navy, Mr. Moser is an acknowledged expert in problems of navigation, at present detailed for duty as Hydrographical Inspector of the Coast Survey. I laid before him the examination papers of Cadets Brumby and Dennett, including all of the problems solved. I gave him the points of contention pro and con, so as to enable him to understand the case, and directed him to report to me whether, in his opinion, Mr. Dennett's solution of problem 2 was necessarily a copy from Mr. Brumby's work of the same problem. He was directed also to carefully analyze the work done by Mr. Dennett upon the other problems, in which it is not contended in the evidence that Dennett received any assistance.

After a thorough investigation, Lieutenant-Commander Moser reports that in his opinion, judging from the face of the papers, a reasonable doubt exists as to whether the charge against Cadet Dennett is proven. He indicates the suspicious circumstances as well as others showing that the method of expressing the work is somewhat different. One of the strongest points he makes in favor of Cadet Dennett is that the collation of the work is not the same in the two papers.

One of the most suspicious circumstances, as it occurred to me, was the fact that on the diagram pointed to by Mr. Reed in his argument as showing that Mr. Dennett had not copied from Brumby, the position of the letters S and N, standing for the south and north points of the horizon, were reversed in Dennett's diagram, as compared with Brumby's. The diagrams were substantially alike, but the letters referred to were on different sides of the diagram. As the diagram was made to aid in the solution of the problem, it seemed to me that reversing the position of the points of the compass ought, if the diagram was followed, to have resulted in Dennett's getting a different conclusion from that reached by Brumby. Lieutenant-Commander Moser, however, says in reference to this, "I place no weight upon the lack of completeness or the reversing of the poles of Mr. Dennett's figures, for by reference to problem 1 concerning which there can be no question, it will be seen that Cadet Dennett understood the use of the figure in an example more complicated, so far as the figure is concerned, than example 2. I may add that it is not very unusual for officers older than these cadets to get very much mixed in applying compass points to figures, and this error of Mr. Dennett cannot be considered extraordinary."

The evidence against Mr. Dennett which is entitled to the greatest weight is that arising out of a comparison of the examination papers themselves. Lieutenant-Commander Moser's report upon this subject, which I have carefully examined, generates a doubt in my mind as to whether Cadet Dennett is not innocent. It is therefore ordered that the case against him be dismissed, and that he be released permanently from arrest.

In conclusion, it is proper to remark that the evidence in this case makes it one of extraordinary interest as well as gravity, and it is not surprising that the board which investigated the matter at the Academy should have reached a conclusion different from that at which I have arrived.

The Secretary explains that the Department would have approved and carried out the recommendations of the Superintendent, but for the peculiar circumstances attending the case, which seemed to justify the extraordinary course which has been adopted of hearing the matter here de novo. He says: "Cadet Dennett was not allowed the privilege of being present at the examination of witnesses who appeared against him before the Board, or of examining them; nor was the testimony reduced to writing. The conclusions at which the Board has arrived are, however, supported by statements of the facts deemed to have been established and by a brief synopsis of the evidence." The Secretary considers it established that Cadet Dennett turned and looked over the desk of Mr. Brumby, which was immediately in his rear; that he remained in the room after the examination and after Mr. Brumby had left; that his solution of the problem was the same as Brumby's and his methods the same, except that one of his figures differed, while the footing of the column was the same. In the examination he was given two hours to answer five questions. When given, after the examination, 55 minutes to solve the single problem in question, with the same books, but not the identical copies, he was not able to do it, and when told that his time was up, he attempted to explain why his work at the examination was like Mr. Brumby's, although he had not been informed that such was the case, but he was cut short by Mr. Tilley, who refused to hear him. Mr. Dennett explained that Cadet Brumby, who was one of the best mathematicians in the class, by permission of the Superintendent, had coached him and others using a problem similar to the one in question; that he had taken down in his Bowditch the rules used by Mr. Brumby, using them at the examination and reaching the same result as Mr. Brumby, including the minor errors into which the rules led him. The mistake of a figure was made in transferring his rough work. He further attempted to show by classmates that he did not have an opportunity to copy from Brumby, and that in the explanation in which he was cut short, he intended to say that his work was probably like Brumby's because he had used Brumby's rules. The Secretary says: "All this evidence was, in substance, before the Board in its examination of this case, and was not deemed of sufficient weight to justify any

other conclusion than that Mr. Dennett was guilty of copying from Mr. Brumby."

It was explained that Mr. Dennett was afraid to ask for the copy of Bowditch in which he had noted Mr. Brumby's rules, the cadets of the Academy being in fear of their officers, owing to the strict rules. The Secretary says: "It is possible, however, that he may have supposed that with plenty of time he would be able to solve the problem without having to resort to Brumby's rules, which had aided him on the day of the examination, and it is much to be lamented that Lieutenant-Commander Tilley did not give Mr. Dennett time, on the 30th of November, to make his statement fully. I have carefully considered the evidence of Cadets Brumby, Dennett and Breckenridge, and my conclusion is, without imputing to these young gentlemen any desire or intention to testify falsely, that the Board was, nevertheless, fully justified in considering that their testimony did not make out a defense against the very convincing testimony undisputed."

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War*; J. B. DOE, *Asst. Sec'y.*

G. O. 2, D. Tex., Jan. 10, 1895, prescribes the routine to be followed in this Department during the coming year.

G. O. 1, Hdqrs. Colo., Jan. 5, 1895. So much of General Order No. 8, series 1893, from these headquarters, as relates to the rendition of estimates for barracks and quarters is hereby rescinded, and the following will govern until further orders, viz.:

Barracks and Quarters.—To be made in accordance with General Orders, No. 68, series 1894, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O. The report of annual inspection, etc., will be rendered, in duplicate, upon the blank form, and in conformity with special instructions issued by the Quartermaster General, under date of Dec. 26, 1894.

By command of Major-General McCook.

THOMAS WARD, Assistant Adjutant General.

Circular 1, D. Platte, Jan. 2, 1895. Circular No. 2, series of 1892, from these Headquarters, is revoked.

By command of Brigadier-General Brooks.

M. BARBER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. O. 2, D. East, publishes instructions in detail as to methods, times, etc., of rendition of estimates of subsistence funds and day of every month, for periods of one month; requisitions for regular articles of subsistence stores, the 1st days of March, June, September and December, for periods of seven months.

Inspector General's Department.

To be Colonel (Inspector-General's Department), Lieut.-Col. G. H. Burton; to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Maj. P. D. Vroom; to be Captains, 1st Lieut. John A. Johnson, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. A. Gason, 8th Cav.; to be 1st Lieutenants, 2d Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, 7th Cav., to 8th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. G. McK. Williamson.

Medical Department.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, A. S., is extended twenty-one days. (S. O., Jan. 7, D. Pl.) Ordinary leave for one month and fourteen days, in addition to the extension of leave on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Adrien S. Pothemus, A. S.

Col. Joseph R. Smith, A. S. G., will be relieved from duty as Med. Director, D. East, by the Commanding General of that Department, to take effect about Feb. 5, 1895, and will proceed to his home, where he is authorized to await retirement. (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Maj. William S. Stanton and Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Brunswick, Ga., to attend a meeting on the 15th inst. of the board of officers of which they were detailed as members by par. 3 of S. O. No. 267, Nov. 13, 1894, from this office. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. C. F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the orders of Col. O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, and ordered to take station at Milwaukee, Wis., relieving Maj. J. F. Gregory.

Leave of absence for three months granted Maj. J. F. Gregory.

Pay Department.

Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paym., will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Forts Clark, Hancock, and Bliss, Tex., and pay the troops stationed at those posts on the muster of Dec. 31, 1894. (S. O., Jan. 9, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Paym. (S. O., Jan. 2, D. Cal.)

Payments to troops on the muster of Dec. 31, 1894, are assigned to paymasters as follows:

Maj. Alfred E. Bates: Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason, Cal.

Maj. William M. Maynadler, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, Cal.

The post of San Diego Barracks will be paid under the provisions of G. O. No. 20, H. Q. A., A. G. O., s. 1893. (S. O., Dec. 28, D. Cal.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Com-Sergt. Caspar Hurst, having been tried by a G. C. M. at Davis Island, and found not guilty of violation of the 21st Article of War and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was acquitted by the court. The acquittal is approved. (S. O. 11, Jan. 12, D. E.)

Leave for 20 days, with permission to apply for an extension of 10 days, is granted Capt. T. E. True, A. Q. M. (S. O. 11, Jan. 12, D. E.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st Cavalry.—Col. Abram K. Arnold.

Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., Acting Insp.-Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to and make an inspection of the money accounts of the Engineer Officer on duty at Sioux City, Iowa, as required by par. 1965, A. R. (S. O., Jan. 8, D. P.)

2d Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., will report to Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. M. Young, prest. of the examining board, at the Presidio, Cal. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., will proceed San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Brig.-Gen. James W. Forsyth, for appointment as aide-de-camp. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

1st Lieut. Parker W. West, Adj. 3d Cav., will accompany the body of the late Col. Edward W. Heyl, I. G., to Washington, D. C. (S. O., Jan. 4, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., now at Fort Reno, O. T., having been appointed Regimental Q. M., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the Commanding Officer, 3d Cav., for duty. (S. O., Jan. 4, D. M.)

4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.

2d Lieut. Clough Overton, 4th Cav., will report to Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. M. Young, president of the examining board at the Presidio, Cal. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 4th Cav. are made: Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, from Troop K to Troop M; Capt. Alex. Rodgers, from Troop M to Troop K. (S. O., Jan. 16, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.

Corpl. James Fitzgerald has been promoted Corporal in Troop H.

7th Cavalry.—Col. Edwin V. Sumner.

The leave granted Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 7th Cav., is extended five days. (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, 7th Cav., is extended ten days. (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

Paragraph 12, S. O. No. 4, Jan. 5, 1895, granting leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, etc., to Capt. Ernest A. Garlington, 7th Cav., is, at his own request, revoked. (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell, 7th Cav., will report to the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

1st Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., will report to the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (S. O., Jan. 16, H. Q. A.)

War Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1895. By direction of the President, Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, 8th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will report in person to the Commanding Officer of his regiment at Fort Meade, S. Dak. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War.

9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

The appointment as sergeant and the warrant of Sergt. William N. Penn, Troop K, 9th Cav., are made continuous from date of original appointment (Dec. 30, 1889). (O., Jan. 9, 9th Cav.)

Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav., S. R. R. O., will proceed from Lexington, Ky., to Shelbyville, Ky., and there establish a substation. (O., Jan. 9, 9th Cav.)

2d Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., will report to the examining board at the Presidio, San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mizner.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. James A. Ryan, 10th Cav., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank J. Koester, 10th Cav., will report to the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery.—Col. Royal T. Frank.

1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., is hereby relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and 2d Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art., is detailed a member of the court. (S. O. 11, Jan. 12, D. East.)

2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., in S. O. No. 304, Dec. 28, 1894, is still further extended ten days. (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. I. Cohen, Bat. B, 2d Art., witness before G. C. M., will return to Fort Warren. (O. 3, Fort Adams, Jan. 10.)

3d Artillery.—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Sergt. John Dowd, Bat. A, 3d Art., tried by a G. C. M. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and found not guilty of violation of the 62d Article of War, was acquitted by the court. (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, D. East.)

5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

Maj. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art., having reported in compliance with par. 5, S. O. No. 300, H. Q. A., s. 1894, will take station at Fort Canby, Wash. (S. O., Jan. 5, D. Col.)

Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., is assigned to station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O., Jan. 7, D. Cal.)

1st Infantry.—Col. Wm. R. Shafter.

2d Lieut. Charles L. Bent, 1st Inf., will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., and report for temporary duty with Company H, 1st Inf. (S. O., Jan. 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about the 15th inst., with permission to apply for an extension of one month and twenty-two days, is granted Capt. William N. Tisdall, 1st Inf. (S. O., Jan. 4, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. William N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., is extended one month and twenty-two days. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

2d Infantry.—Col. John C. Bates.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf., in S. O. No. 304, Dec. 28, 1894, is further extended ten days. (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

3d Infantry.—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Buttler, Q. M., 3d Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. E. P. French, 3d Inf. (S. O., Jan. 8, D. D.)

Corpl. Louis Elskamp, Co. B, 3d Inf., now with his company at Fort Snelling, Minn., having satisfactorily explained to the Department that his true name is Dietrich Elskamp, will be borne under the latter name on all rolls, returns, etc., of his command after this date. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry.—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

The following transfers in the 7th Infantry are made: Capt. Chas. A. Worden, from Co. I to Co. E; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, from Co. E to Co. I. (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf., is granted two months' leave. (S. O., A. G. O., Jan. 4.)

8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Leave granted Capt. Wm. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave on surgeon's cert., granted 2d Lieut. Wm. W. Haney, 8th Inf., is extended three months on surgeon's cert. (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. David P. Cordray, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. instituted by Par. 5, S. O. No. 137, s. of 1894, from these headquarters, during the trial of Private Jas. C. Gilbert, Co. F, 17th Inf. (S. O., Jan. 8, D. P.)

9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Leave granted 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Clark, 9th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by the Commanding General Dept. of the Missouri, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 10th Inf. (S. O. Jan. 16, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

Sergt. Thomas Barrett, Co. E, 12th Inf., now with his company at Fort Niobrara, Neb., having satisfactorily explained to the Department that his true name is William T. Barnett, will be borne under the latter name on all rolls, returns, etc., of his command after this date. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry.—Col. Alfred T. Smith.

Leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 11, Jan. 12, D. E.)

15th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1895, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf. (S. O., Jan. 4, D. M.)

16th Infantry.—Col. William H. Penrose.

The following transfers in the 16th Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. William Lassiter, from Co. A to Co. I; 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, from Co. I to Co. A. (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member and appointed judge advocate of the G. C. M. instituted by Par. 5, S. O. 137, s. of 1894, for the trial of this case. (S. O., Jan. 8, D. P.)

20th Infantry.—Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins.

Maj. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Capt. Wm. H. Carter, 6th Cav., who will continue to act as a member of the board during the examination of cavalry officers only. (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. John N. Coe, 20th Inf., R. O. (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.

Capt. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 22d Inf., now on leave, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city, March 10, 1895, under instructions from the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, relieving 1st Lieut. John A. Johnston, 8th Cav. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

Cos. B (Crittenden's), and D (Lockwood's), 22d Infantry, are relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., and will proceed Jan. 17, by rail, to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for station. (S. O., Jan. 8, D. D.)

Courts Martial.

The G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by par. 5, S. O. No. 100, series 1894, these headquarters, is dissolved. (S. O., Jan. 8, D. M.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Friday, Jan. 11, 1895. Detail—Maj. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav.; Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Asst.-Surg.; Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; Capt. Samuel R. Jones, Asst. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Gonzales S. Bingham, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav.; J. A. (S. O., Jan. 8, D. M.)

The G. C. M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. No. 133, series 1894, from these headquarters, is dissolved. (S. O., Jan. 2, D. Cal.)

General Court Martial Cases.

In the case of a soldier, recently tried at Fort Keogh, the reviewing authority, Major-General McCook, says: "The Judge Advocate stated to the court that he was unable to obtain evidence to sustain a certain statement in the specification, which statement related to the trial and conviction of the accused by civil court at Miles City, Mont. Even though this civil court at Miles City be not a court of record, the indictment and conviction of the accused by that court must have been recorded and obtainable as evidence before the military court. In view of this fact it is not understood why this statement was made to and accepted by the court-martial in this case."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Hamilton for fraudulent enlistment, the reviewing authority, Major-General Miles, says: "The findings are disapproved for the unent character, cannot be held to be an offence. The reason that the elimination of the allegations of fraud leaves the charge without any force. Enlistment, unless of a fraudulent kind, in testifying in his own behalf, stated that he concealed the fact of his previous service, because the marks on his discharge would have debarred him from enlistment. It is not perceived wherein his action was lacking in the fraudulent element alleged. The sentence is disapproved" (G. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. E.)

ARMY BOARDS.

Under the provisions of par. 2, G. O. No. 108, H. Q. A., series 1890, a board of officers to consist of Capt. Joseph F. Huston, 20th Inf.; Capt. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Friday, Jan. 11, 1895, to make full inquiry into and determine the character of the antecedent service of Private Maurice Hennessy, Co. H, 20th Inf., an applicant for furlough and discharge, under the provisions of G. O. No. 80, H. Q. A., series 1890. (S. O., Jan. 8, D. M.)

A board will meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., to inquire into the loss of mess utensils. Detail—Capt. F. W. Thibaut, Lieut. E. F. Taggart and F. D. Ely, 6th Inf. (O. 5, Fort Thomas, Jan. 8.)

Boards for the examination of enlisted candidates for commissions are now in order, or shortly will be, and we trust to see a goodly number of aspirants. The way is somewhat hard, we know, but success in this, as in other like matters, is quite possible to those who do their best to achieve it.

A board of survey will meet at Fort Preble to examine as to a deficiency in neutral oil. Detail—Capt. H. S. T. Harris, Asst.-Surg. Lieut. E. E. Gayle, 2d Art. (O. 1, Fort Preble, Jan. 9.)

Hdqrs. A., A. G. O., Jan. 7, 1895.

Appointments, &c., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Dec. 31.

RETIREMENT.

By operation of law, section 1, Act of June 30, 1882, Col. John G. Chandler, Asst. Quartermaster General, Dec. 31, 1894.

For disability incident to the service, section 1,251, Revised Statutes.

Capt. Edmund Luff, 8th Cav., Jan. 3, 1895.
Capt. John Guest, 8th Cav., Jan. 3, 1895.
Capt. Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Inf., Jan. 3, 1895.
1st Lieut. Albert S. McNutt, 9th Inf., Jan. 3, 1895.
1st Lieut. James T. Anderson, 25th Inf., Jan. 3, 1895.

TRANSFERS.

2d Lieut. William R. Dashiell, from the 17th Inf. to the 8th Inf., Jan. 3, 1895.
2d Lieut. David P. Cordray, from the 8th Inf., to the 17th Inf., Jan. 3, 1895.

CASUALTIES.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspector General, died Jan. 2, 1895, at Chicago, Ill.
1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ord. Dept., resigned his commission as 2d Lieut., 9th Cav., only, Dec. 17, 1894.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Act. Adj.-Gen.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Jan. 14, 1895.

PROMOTIONS.

Quartermaster's Department

Lieut.-Col. Marshall I. Ludington, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, Dec. 31, 1894, vice Chandler, retired from active service.
Maj. Amos S. Kimball, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 31, 1894, vice Ludington, promoted.

Capt. Joshua W. Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, Dec. 31, 1894, vice Kimball, promoted.

Confirmations by the Senate, Jan. 10 and 17, 1895.

Col. G. Norman Lieber, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to be Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Lieut.-Col. William Winthrop, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, to be Assistant Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of Colonel.

Major Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate, to be Deputy

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been authorized to secure horses for the purpose
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eases. The opinion of so eminent a bacteriologist
as the distinguished Surgeon-General of the Army
should have great weight. Diphtheria toxine is ob-
tained by growing the diphtheria bacillus in meat
broth. If fifteen drops of the filtrate containing the
toxine be injected into a vein of a horse, the animal
will be severely poisoned. But by repeating the in-
jection from time to time in progressing doses, at
the end of three or four months the animal becomes
immune to the disease. If now a vein of the im-
mune animal be opened and some blood withdrawn,
the serum of that blood (the other constituents being
removed) may be injected into the system of another
animal or a human being without ill effect, and
the animal or human being thus inoculated becomes
immune to the disease. In virtue of the inoculation, or
if the organism inoculated has already acquired the
disease, the inoculation, within reasonable limits, is
curative. The animals employed are horses in good
health, previously shown to be free from glanders.
The culture, filtered through a porcelain filter, yields
a clear liquid with which the horse is inoculated by
injection under the skin. In Germany there are two
firms which supply the article to the hospitals—namely,
Farbwerke vormals Meister & Brueuning and also
Chemische Fabrik aus Actien vormals E. Schering.
The "Law Journal" holds that the process for obtain-
ing this substance in its improved form is a subject
of protection under our patent law.

The Army will not dispose of the Springfield rifles
which are being turned into the several armories by
the regiments upon the receipt of the new rifle. It
has been decided to keep them stored up, so that they
can be brought out in case of emergencies. The War
Department recognizes the value of keeping a supply
of arms on hand, and the old Springfields will be
kept in the armories for future use should occasion
arise. General Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ord-
nance, believes the Springfield rifle to be the best
of its kind in the world. The Krag-Jorgensen rifle,
with its magazine, has, of course, its advantages,
but he thinks it very desirable to keep on hand all
the old arms which the regiments are turning in. It
is the intention of the Department to continue as-
sembling the Krag-Jorgensen rifle after all the reg-
iments have been supplied, and they will also be
stored up. The National Guard are very much inter-
ested to know when they are to receive the new
rifle, and it is suggested that when they are ready
for the different States they should be issued to reg-
iments in the order of their proficiency in rifle prac-
tice.

There will be an interesting and important test of
experimental armor at the Indian Head Proving
Grounds. The Carnegie Company has requested the
Ordnance Bureau of the Navy to fire at a 14-
in. Harveyized plate which it will submit, it to
retain the plate for its own uses after the experi-
ments have been concluded. Captain Sampson has
granted the request, and the plate is now being gotten
ready for shipment. The treatment of the plate to
be fired at differs from that usually given Harvey-
ized armor. It was originally a 17-in. plate, and has
been forged down to 14 in. in the expectation of rid-
ding it of any defects which might exist and giving it
a higher ballistic resistance. This method has been
tried before, once in 1891 and again in 1892, but with
indifferent success.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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W. C. and F. P. Church, Proprietors,
Bennett, Bldg., 93 to 101 Nassau St., New York.

SHORT-SIGHTED ECONOMY.

The Senate Committee on Appropriation recommend a net increase of \$59,500 in the Fortification Appropriation bill; an increase of \$10,000 for preservation and repairs, \$50,000 for finishing 8, 10, and 12-in. guns and \$56,000 for carriage plants at Watertown Arsenal; a decrease of \$50,000 for steel for the heavy guns and \$9,500 for repairs to railroad and wharf at Sandy Hook proving ground. The following items in the estimates for fortifications are stricken out altogether; sites, sea walls and embankments; artesian well at Fort Monroe; 12-in. mortars and carriages for the same; 5-in. and 7-in. B. L. rifles and carriages, and 7-in. B. L. mortars and carriages. The total asked for these items was \$1,789,600. The item of \$1,000,000 for gun and mortar batteries and platforms was reduced one-half, that for repairs reduced from \$70,000 to \$40,000; for torpedoes for harbor defense, from \$100,000 to \$40,000; finishing and assembling of heavy guns, from \$443,458 to \$225,000; steel for high-power coast-defense guns, from \$1,134,793 to \$200,000; carriages for the same, from \$1,321,555 to \$100,000; 8, 10, and 12-in. guns manufactured by contract, from \$330,147 to \$50,000; powder and projectiles, from \$112,693 to \$70,000; steel deck-piercing shells and steel armor-piercing shot, from \$178,900 to \$60,000; armor plates for testing shot, from \$25,520 to \$15,000; Sandy Hook proving ground, from \$53,500 to \$37,000; Board of Ordnance and Fortification, from \$300,000 to \$100,000.

This is a total reduction of \$5,423,146 in estimates aggregating \$7,357,703.50. Thus has our economical Congress been able to reduce the appropriation for public defense over three-quarters by the easy process of ignoring expert opinion as to what is needed. It is precisely as if a sick man should purchase only one-quarter of the medicine ordered by his physician because of economy. Either let the doctor alone, and trust to nature and good luck, or else follow his advice.

The events of the past two years have strikingly confirmed the theory we have always urged here, viz.: that true economy in the affairs of a great nation consists, not so much in the saving of money as in its honest expenditure. The reasoning of our crossroads philosophers is precisely on a par with that of one who should argue that it would be good policy to roof over our water-courses to prevent evaporation and save the water, ignoring the fact that every drop of water the river parts with returns to it in the end, while meanwhile bestowing comfort and wealth on millions of people by its fertilizing showers. The experiences of war showed how universal prosperity and the creation of vast wealth may be promoted by liberal expenditure.

Governments are the largest consumers and the largest purchasers, and are really the only plutocrats our civilization has thus far produced. Our Government, therefore, when it seeks to apply Poor Richard maxims to its affairs disturbs every industry in the land, and proportionately cripples its own resources. If every man whose means of expenditure are in excess of his actual requirements should refuse to part with a dollar beyond his needs the country would be speedily impoverished, and those whose unwise economy brought about the result would share in the general ruin. This has been, in effect, the condition of affairs during the last few years. However distrust of the future may have come, since the first wave of disaster in the failure of the great English house of Baring Bros., it has come, and with it a curtailment of enterprise and expenditure which has resulted in widespread disaster. A striking illustration of our theory is found in the fact that the Army and Navy Journal has not suffered in the least from the general disturbance of

industries. This is due to the fact that our dealings are with men of fixed incomes, whose position has on the whole been improved by their ability to purchase more with what they have.

It is argued and with reason that there was actually more wealth in this country when Indians owned it than there is now. Our mines contained more ore, our forests more timber, our fields more plant-food. Industry, human activity, is the one factor that has been added, and this has transformed the inert wealth into forms of activity that enable us to support 70,000,000 of people, when a few hundred thousand Indians went hungry.

We do not argue for unwise or extravagant expenditure, but when an expenditure is shown to be proper and wise the argument of economy does not apply to the affairs of a nation of practically unlimited resources.

ADMIRAL MEADE AND THE DEPARTMENT.

If the Bureau officers at Washington will accept our well-intended advice, they will not hatchel Admiral "Dick" Meade any more than is essential to the purposes of discipline. The action in the matter of the Cincinnati Court of Inquiry was unwise and ungenerous, and the stand the Admiral took in that case has won for him the approval of the entire service. He fought, not for himself, but for the dignity of his commission, and his cause was the cause of every officer who realizes that a commission, conferred by the appointment of the President and with the concurrence of the Senate of the United States, means something and should be respected, at least to the extent of not ordering an officer, without necessity, to duty beneath his rank. This action, which seemed so unnecessary, has given the flavor of persecution to subsequent action against the Admiral.

There seems to have been a tempest in a teapot about the Atlanta's departure for Bluefields. Now everything is settled satisfactorily to the Department and all suspicion that Rear-Admiral Meade was to blame in this matter has been removed. The Department on Tuesday last received a cablegram from Captain Cromwell, of the Atlanta, announcing her arrival at Trujillo, Honduras. It was just as puzzling as was Captain Cromwell's cablegram a few days ago announcing his departure from Key West for Bluefields. The Navy quidnuncs put the two cablegrams together and evolved the solution that Captain Cromwell had meant in his first cablegram that he was making Bluefields his final destination on his tour of the ports of the Central American coast, and would first stop at Honduran ports as he had been directed. Rear-Admiral Meade was in the dark as much as was the Department concerning the Atlanta's movements. All he knew about the matter was that Captain Cromwell had received the correct orders to cruise along the Central American coast, first stopping at Honduran ports, and he so informed the Department.

Admiral Meade has faults—we love him in spite of them. He is a man of undoubted ability and of large experience in the service. If he is a hard hitter he is a square fighter, and you never have to burrow under the surface to find him. The world would stagnate but for such men, and it is refreshing to find in a service much hampered with routine and precedent a man who is able to retain so much of his individuality and native force. Hold the Admiral to the strictest accountability; bring him to book if he passes the bounds of proper discipline, but meanwhile accord to him the liberty of action which properly belongs to his rank. Apply to him in short precisely the same rules of action as to the most favored officer, and the one who stands highest in the good graces of the Department, and neither the Admiral nor any of his friends can find cause of complaint.

The official Army Register for 1895 is out. Copies of it were received at the War Department from the Public Printer on Monday last, and they are now being distributed. There is no change of style from last year. The arrangement of the officers' names is the same and the only changes to be found are in the list of the names itself. Officers who on the 1894 Register are placed in one grade are now in a higher; some are in the staff corps, where last year they were in the line, and a number have been relegated to the retired list in this year's volume, where last year they were actively engaged in pursuit of their active duties. The Register is increased in size by reason of the addition of the large number of brevets, which were confirmed at the last session of Congress. The most remarkable feature of this year's Register is the change in the names of the officers on the list of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals. General McCook's name now graces the Major-Generals' list and that of James W. Forsyth is found on the list of Brigadier-Generals. Although General Swalm has

been retired, his name still heads the list of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department in the new Register, but this error is explained by the fact that the Register is only corrected up to Dec. 1, 1894. The only other staff corps in which the name of a new commanding officer appears is that of the Commissary Department, and in the 1895 Register, instead of Brigadier-General Hawkins' name, that of Brig.-Gen. M. I. Morgan, appears. The new Register shows that during the past year there were nine resignations, four commissions vacated by appointment, six declined to accept appointments, 43 deaths and five dismissals.

The Germantown (Pa.) "Telegraph" opposes the project advocated by the "Philadelphia Record" of appointing naval officers from the schoolships, saying: "If two or three of those standing highest on the honor roll of the schoolship were thereby made eligible for appointments to Annapolis that would be a different question. But even this scheme has been tried twice and wrecked the apprentice system both times. It was not until the apprentice system was made a separate and distinct branch of the service by Secretary Chandler, fitting boys to act as seamen, gunners, petty and warrant officers, that it became a success, and that it is a success will be evident to any one who is familiar with its present status. There are other and better ways that might be adopted, perhaps, of making appointments to Annapolis than the present system, but the idea of taking men from the schoolships and making officers of them and placing on them not only the responsibilities of command but of acting as representatives of this nation wherever they may be, with their limited intellectual and professional training, strikes us as unreasonable, impracticable and unwise."

The growing satisfaction of the enlisted men of the Army with their present condition is shown by a statement which has been prepared at the War Department. This statement shows the number of men who have been discharged for various causes during the past year. The total number of discharges during 1894 was 1,511, 284 fewer than the previous year. But 202 of the men discharged during 1894 were Indians, while in 1893 only 92 belonged to this race. The decrease therefore in the white and colored enlisted force was 393, quite a considerable number. The following shows the number discharged and the reasons for such discharge: Fraudulent enlistment, 174, a decrease of 129 from the discharges of 1893; minority, 3, a decrease of 26; purchase, 507, decrease 351; veterans, 77, decrease of 50; G. O., 1890, 99, decrease of 4; other causes, 197, increase of 84; retirements, 140, increase of 9. The reasons for this favorable showing are not hard to find. The reforms which have been instituted in the Army during the past year, and the strong probability of the men getting their full pay, may all be given as causes.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson is looking into the question of the advisability of using disappearing turrets on Navy ships. The question was raised some months ago by the submission to Secretary Herbert of an invention by an Alabamian named Van Hoos, who presented a model of a battleship with disappearing turrets. It was referred to Mr. Hobson, and since that time he has been looking into the subject. Mr. Von Hoos' idea is to make the armor of the disappearing turret 3 ins. in thickness, thus materially reducing the weight of turret armor now on our battleships. The weight thus saved can be distributed in the machinery necessary to elevate and depress the turrets. The turrets, following out Mr. Van Hoos' idea, are to be operated hydraulically.

We congratulate Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, upon securing so able and accomplished an Adjutant-General as Charles King, and we congratulate Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., retired because of wounds received "in line of duty," upon resuming active service as a Brigadier-General. It is 33 years since General King was graduated from the Military Academy, 29 since he entered the 1st Artillery as a second lieutenant, and 24 since he was transferred to the Cavalry arm. But he is still active and energetic and full of sound ideas as to military administration, which his experience will enable him to turn to good account.

Orders were issued by the War Department early in the week directing the transfer of Cos. B and D, 22d Infantry, from Fort Keogh to Fort Assiniboine. This action was taken because of the destruction of the quarters of these commands by fire a week or so ago. It is doubtful if the building destroyed will be rebuilt in view of the approaching completion of the structures at Helena. The quarters at Fort Assiniboine are sufficient for the accommodation of these troops.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. Wm. McADOO, Asst. Secretary.

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee, Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Act. Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide (p. s.)

At Mare Island.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Commander J. McGowan.

Training Ship. At Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.)

Left Trujillo, Honduras, Jan. 10, for Cuba and Cortez,

en route to Bluefields. Expected to stop at Colon,

where trouble has broken out.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. F. Day (n. a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Jan. 7, where she will probably remain

until the return of the Charleston from Nagasaki,

when she will go back to the Chinese coast.

BUNNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)

At Mare Island undergoing repairs. Address mail to

Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (n. a. s.)

At New York, undergoing changes recommended by In-

spection Board. Ordered to Madagascar.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (n. a. s.)

At Nagasaki, Jan. 10.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns (Flagship), Capt. A. T. Mahan (n. a. s.)

At Algiers. Will be relieved by San Francisco, now

en route to Gibraltar.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard. Will leave for Hampton

Roads Jan. 19.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk, Jan. 13, on a mudbank, alongside of the

Key there. Preliminary survey reports 14 days' repairs.

Will be placed in dock, have her bottom scraped

and cleaned, and will then return to the West Indies,

first going to Annapolis to receive the bell donated

to her by the Washington Light Infantry. Will go

to New York to be docked.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Oralg (n. a. s.)

At Shanghai.

CONSTELLATION (Training-ship), Comdr. F. W. Dickins.

Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo-boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.

At Washington.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.)

Left Aden, Jan. 17, for Colombo, Ceylon. Address

Yokohama, Japan.

DOLPHIN (Despatch-boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.

At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns (School-ship), Comdr. J. F. Merry.

At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. Louis Kingsley.

Has left Newport for cruise in West Indies.

FERN (Despatch-boat), Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell.

At League Island, Jan. 5, in dry dock.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. M. L. Johnson.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. J. J. Read.

At Mare Island. Capt. Read has been given prepara-

tory orders to the command of the Olympia. He will

be relieved in command of the Independence by Capt.

Frank Wildes.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edwin S. Houston (n. a. s.)

At Aden, Jan. 16. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MARLBHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk. Will leave for European Station about

Feb. 15.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lt.-Comdr. B. S. Richards (spec. duty.)

At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.

At Norfolk, Jan. 14. Will undergo alterations in quar-

ters so as to make her a flagship, and go to New

York to be docked, and will probably go to West

Indies to participate in squadron evolutions.

MINNESOTA, 10 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. H. F. Pickins.

At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O.

Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.)

At Seattle, Jan. 18. Will relieve the Monterey of the

work of conducting coal tests on the Washington

coast.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (n. a. s.)

At Tien Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 guns, Capt. Louis Kempff (p. s.)

At Port Angeles, Jan. 14. Capt. Kempff has been

ordered detached. Capt. F. J. Higginson is his re-

lief. Will shortly be relieved by the Mohican, and

will then return to San Francisco.

MONTGOMERY, 10 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.)

At Mobile, Ala., Jan. 14. Testing Southern coal.

NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (n. a. s.)

At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 16 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)

At Hampton Roads, Jan. 13, where she will remain

until joined by the Cincinnati, when, with that ves-

sel, and the Raleigh, she will start for the West

Indies.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (n. a. s.)

At Newchang.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)

At San Francisco.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Couden (special duty).

At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Will go to West Indies.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.)

At Mare Island.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield.

At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.

Public marine school. Address foot E. 28th St., N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.

Left Newport, Jan. 10, for European Station. Im-

mediately upon her arrival will report to Rear-Admiral

Kirkland, who will transfer his flag to her from the

Chicago, and the latter vessel will then return to the

United States.

SARATOGA (Penn. School-ship), Comdr. Edward T. Strong.

Left Philadelphia, Jan. 8, for cruise in West Indies.

Her itinerary is: Will arrive in Barbadoes, Jan. 26;

leave, Feb. 5; arrive at St. Kitts, Feb. 8; leave Feb.

27; arrive at St. Thomas, March 2; leave, March 9;

arrive at Kingston, March 14; leave, March 21; ar-

rive at Delaware Breakwater, April 8.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (special duty).

Left San Diego, Jan. 8, for New Magdalen Bay, to re-

sume her survey work.

VERMONT, 1 Gun (Receiving-ship), Capt. Silas Casey.

At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox (spec. duty.)

At New York.

WABASH, 20 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. A. Kautz.

At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (n. a. s.)

At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger.

At Chefoo.

G. O. No 440, N. D., Jan. 14, 1895.

The attention of officers subject to duty as members of general courts-martial is invited to the propriety of adding to sentences of such courts which involve imprisonment, a provision requiring that the persons sentenced shall perform police duties while so imprisoned.

The Department believes that open-air employment of prisoners will conduce to their health and aid prison discipline; which belief is borne out by the results that have followed such employment at the naval prison, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., in consequence of the practice prevailing with general courts-martial on the Pacific coast, of including police duties as a part of sentences to imprisonment.

A general court-martial has full authority to embrace in its sentence a requirement for police duty, but unless the sentence expressly so provides, it is not lawful to employ a prisoner upon such duty, except at his own request.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

Various Naval Items.

The torpedo boats for the Maine are sufficiently advanced to be taken from their sheds. They will be finished on board the battleship, which is now in dry dock.

The chief work which has been done on the Cincinnati for the past week has been the packing of the cellulose belt. This has been accomplished by powerful screws, in very much the same manner that cotton bales are "packed," reducing the cellulose to one-half its original volume. Cellulose is approximately one-quarter the specific gravity of cork. About fifteen tons will be required for the Cincinnati.

The Navy is soon to be supplied with a new revolver. An order has just been placed with the Colts manufacturing company for 2,000 of these weapons, and as the distribution is made, further orders will be placed. This revolver is quite an improvement over the Army weapon, from which it was adapted. Some time ago, Captain Sampson referred to Lieutenant Mason, for test, the Army revolver. In his report, Lieutenant Mason found two objections, one of which—the most important—was that, with the trigger cocked, the chamber could be turned around. The Colts Manufacturing company was asked if it could remedy this defect, and in a weapon which has just been tested by Lieutenant Mason that officer reports it has succeeded admirably. Upon this report, the purchase of 2,000 of the weapons was ordered.

The monitor Amphitrite will be completed on the 15th instant and ready to go into commission. In view of the action of the Department, in laying the Miantonomoh up in ordinary, and the lack of men, it is not thought she will be placed into commission, at least until Congress authorizes an increase in the enlisted force.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, is greatly pleased at the way in which the machinery of the Marblehead has borne the strain it has undergone since that vessel went into commission, about a year ago. The machinery has just been inspected at Norfolk, and it was found that it could be put in perfect condition with an expenditure of only \$22. This is somewhat remarkable, in view of the fact that the machinery of this vessel was severely tried on the duty from which it has just been relieved. It was built by the Quintard Iron Works and cost about \$350,000.

George Lorimer Worden, a grandson of Admiral Worden, U. S. N., who commanded the Monitor in the fight with the Merrimac, was admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange, New York, on Jan. 10.

The Naval Ordnance Bureau has decided to fit the guns of the ships now under construction with electric firing gear, so that the discharge of the gun may be simultaneous with the pressing of the electric button. This system will be far more advantageous than the one now in existence, and it will permit of greater accuracy.

Will there be squadron evolutions of the North Atlantic squadron? This is the question which is agitating the naval mind in this portion of the continent, and which will not be settled until the ships are going through a drill in the Caribbean Sea. Owing to the length of time required to put the Columbia in shape, there is a movement on foot at the Navy Department to detach her from the North Atlantic squadron and in her place put the Minneapolis. Then Rear-Admiral Meade would have six ships with which to carry out the evolutions. He does not desire to start South until all his ships are ready, but it is said by the Department that the best thing he can do is to leave at once for the West Indies and make a rendezvous there. He will be joined at Hampton Roads, Jan. 19, by the Cincinnati, now undergoing repairs at the New York Navy Yard. The Raleigh is ready for sea, and with these vessels and the New York he can go through a few exercises while cruising South. The probabilities are that the Columbia will be ordered to New York to be placed in dry dock, as it will be six weeks before the Texas can be taken out of the dock at Norfolk, owing to the fact that her armor plates are not yet bolted on. The Department officials are straining every point to assist Rear-Admiral Meade in carrying out squadron evolutions, but there is reason to believe that nothing will be done in this way until about the 1st of March, at least.

The advertisement, dated Dec. 6, 1894, inviting proposals for the construction of three steel twin-screw sea-going torpedo boats, Torpedo Boats Nos. 3, 4 and 5, is so modified that proposals submitted hereunder for the construction of one or more of said vessels according to Class 2, may provide for the substitution, instead of steel, of any other metal or alloy in building either hull or machinery, such other metal or alloy, to be subject to inspection and tests and to be to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Senate Naval Committee has decided to postpone indefinitely the Quay resolution, providing that, if the plates withstood the test, there should be remitted to the Carnegie Company the fine of \$140,000, imposed by the President. Secretary Herbert, accompanied by Captain Sampson, appeared before the Committee and made a statement that, in his opinion, it would not be wise to remove the plates and subject them to ballistic attack.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 12.—Lieut. W. L. Burdick to examination for promotion at the Navy Department on the 14th inst.

Passed Asst. Engr. John K. Barton, to examination at Philadelphia on the 15th inst.

Asst. Engr. R. B. Higgins to examination at Philadelphia on the 15th inst.

JAN. 14.—Naval Cadet Alfred W. Hinds detached from the Raleigh and ordered to temporary duty on board the Minneapolis, and to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Olympia.

Lieut. Thomas W. Ryan detached from the Franklin and ordered to duty on board the Castine.

JAN. 15.—Commanders William Bainbridge-Hoff and Purnell F. Harrington to examination for promotion.

Ensign Houston Eldredge detached from the Albatross and granted two months' leave.

Ensign William G. Miller detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Albatross.

Chief Engineer John Lowe detached from the New York and ordered to treatment at the Norfolk Naval Hospital.

Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade detached from the Columbia and ordered to the New York.

Chief Engineer William H. Harris detached from the receiving ship Wabash and ordered to duty on board the Columbia.

JAN. 16.—Lieut. E. D. Bostick has been ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign Frederick L. Chapin has been ordered to examination for promotion, Jan. 21.

Surg. Jas. R. Waggener's orders have been modified so as to place him on waiting orders, instead of attaching him to the Alliance.

P. A. Surg. L. W. Curtis has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Surg. L. H. Stone has been ordered to the Alliance, Jan. 22.

Chief Engineer R. R. Leitch has been ordered to the Alliance.

Passed Asst.-Surg. L. H. Stone and Chief Engineer R. H. Leitch and Lieut. E. D. Bostick to Alliance Jan. 22.

Ensign F. L. Chapin to examination for promotion Jan. 21.

Surg. James R. Waggener's orders to Alliance modified, and he is placed on waiting orders.

Passed Asst.-Engr. L. W. Curtis detached from Naval Hospital at Chelsea, and placed on waiting orders.

Confirmations by the Senate Jan. 14, 1895.

Lieut.-Comdr. Franklin Hanford to be a Commander.

P. A. Engineer Robt. W. Galt, to be a Chief Engineer.

Asst. Engineer Harry G. Leopold to be a Passed Assistant Engineer.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY PERSONNEL.

In the report on the personnel of the Navy, presented to the House Jan. 12 by Mr. Meyer, for the Committee on Naval Affairs, we are told that the Committee "has attempted to adopt the best of the many ideas presented." They proceed upon the theory that "every part of the Naval establishment should be kept in a state of readiness for war." The executive branch, or those who are to command fleets and ships demand the first attention. The present situation of the line, for which its officers are in no wise blamable, is shown to be deplorable. For ten years the average age of Navy officers entering upon the several grades will be as follows: Flag, 60 6-12 years; Captain, 58 4-12 years; Commander, 55 6-12 years; Lieutenant-Commander, 52 6-12 years; Lieutenant, 45 years; Lieutenant (junior grade), 31 6-12 years; Ensign, 23 2-12 years. The senior Captain on the active list will, at the age when he will probably be promoted to the grade of Commodore, have only six years' experience in the command grade, and it will be difficult to supply Captains to command the large ships now building who have already commanded even a small ship during a previous ordinary tour of sea duty.

There exists, of the dates of 1860 to 1867 an excess of 136 officers on the active list of the line of the Navy, and that no systematic scheme of remedying existing evils can be devised until this congested portion of the list is reduced to about what it should be.

It is proposed to transfer to the reserve list 100 officers in the following proportions, according to years of service: 1861, eighteen; 1862, ten; 1863, nineteen; 1864, sixteen; 1865, twenty-five; 1866, nine; 1867, three. This scheme will practically divide the active list of the Navy into seagoing and shore-staying lists, the reserve list always serving on shore, except in time of war or other emergency.

The committee report that, generally speaking, the condition of the staff corps is satisfactory, and it is proposed to settle the chief cause of complaint by giving staff officers actual rank. No change is required in the Marine Corps, except to make its head a Brigadier-General. Much can and should be done to improve the status of the enlisted men of the Navy. "The American youth of spirit, proud of his country and its free institutions, finds no allurement in a service which thus bars to him its glittering and highest prizes."

The total duration of service outside the Naval Academy being reckoned at forty years, a staff officer receives from the Government from \$10,000 to \$20,000 more pay than his brother officer of the line for an equal number of years.

Your commission, therefore, recommends, as laid down in the bill, that line and staff receive equal pay for equal rank, and it points out that, in consequence, the saving to the Government will approximate \$195,000 per annum.

These are the chief points in the report of the Committee, whose conclusions are found in the amended bill, as already published here.

The circular which follows has been sent to the members of the Line Association of the Navy, and is commended to their attention.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1895.

Sir: The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported the bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy on the 12th instant, and a day for its consideration and vote has been promised. The House number of the bill is 8476. There is every chance that this bill will pass both houses of Congress, but it behooves every man who favors reorganization to use all proper means with his friends to further its passage through Congress. Your Committee advocates the principles of this bill. Strong opposition will be had from the Engineers, whose representatives here have openly stated their desire for line titles and their determination to kill the bill. Very little or no opposition will be made by the rest of the staff, since the equalization of pay feature has been stricken out by the House Committee, as far as present officers are concerned. The opposition from the hump amounts to very little, as a large number of them are working for the bill. The Marine Corps favors the bill. Your attention is called to the fact that the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report urged the necessity of reorganization, and that the President, in his message, strongly recommended Congress to take some action looking to the relief of the line, and that the Joint Commission made a unanimous report. In conclusion, your Committee wishes to state that the question of reorganization depends on the passage of this bill, and that there is no chance of the substitution of any other bill. The Navy has never been so near reorganization as now; the strong report of the Joint Commission, with the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, give great strength to the movement for reorganization. By order of the Line Committee.

PHILIP ANDREWS, Secretary.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT SNELLING SOCIAL NEWS.

The new toboggan slide is a tremendous success, and is well patronized by the garrison. The recent snow has attracted merry parties to its summit, and the hillside echoes with the merry laughter of the coasters.

The weekly concerts continue in popularity, and sometimes end with the old-fashioned Virginia reel, which turns off many reels of mirth.

The selection of music at the last was unusually good, and the fine band of the 3d is weekly making its reputation more enviable.

Lieut. W. E. P. French left on Wednesday last (the 8th) for Washington, where he will remain about a month.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Stouch, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. James H. McRae, left on the 6th for their present station in Montana.

Mrs. D. C. Howard has recovered from a very severe spell of illness.

Capt. Arthur Williams is away from the post on official business connected with the Interior Department.

Lieut. W. H. Morford left on the 8th inst. for Fort McPherson, Ga., to be married. He returns with his bride about the 15th of this month.

Card parties continue in popularity, and have by no means failed to dispel the ennui of the long winter evenings.

The officers of the regiment have been invited to attend the conference of the National Guard Association of the State of Minnesota, to be held at the State Capitol building on Thursday evening, 17th.

The Quartermaster's Department is now busily engaged in cutting and housing the yearly supply of ice from the Minnesota River. This work, owing to the small number of mules allowed the post by recent War Department orders, takes all the available animals, and, as it is, the work will be much slower than usual. Were the actual value of the working time lost owing to this cause computed, it would probably be found cheaper to have kept some of the mules.

Dr. Charles Hobart is recovering slowly from a quite severe spell of illness.

NAVY YARDS AND SHIP YARDS.

In a statement prepared for Chairman Sayers, of the House Committee on Appropriations, by the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, appears the following comparison of the cost of building at Cramps' Ship Yard and in the New York Navy Yard: Expended to March 31, 1894, for the Cincinnati: Hull, \$1,122,903.94; machinery, \$686,352.30. Amount expended for completion after March 31, 1894: Hull, \$33,200; machinery, \$43,500; total cost of Cincinnati, hull and machinery, \$1,886,016.24. From this subtract \$1,225,000, which was Cramps' bid for the same work, and a balance of \$661,016.24 is found, against the New York Navy Yard, or more than 50% advance on Cramps' bid. The amount expended on the Raleigh to March 31, 1894, was: Hull, \$1,005,364.92; machinery, \$645,084.78. Amount required to complete after March 31, 1894: Hull, \$23,000; machinery, \$28,000; total cost of Raleigh, hull and machinery, \$1,886,013.24. From this subtract Cramps' bid of \$1,225,000, and there is a balance against the Norfolk Navy Yard of \$566,499.70.

The Washington "Post," which comments on these figures, says:

It took two Navy Yards five years to build two 3,000-ton ships without armor, at a cost of 50% greater than Cramps' bid, and in the mean time Cramps built three ships, one of 8,150 tons displacement, and two of 7,350 each, and had them all in service ahead of the Navy Yard ships.

From another point of view, by adding the excess of the cost of these two ships over Cramps' bid, the following is shown: Excess cost of the Cincinnati, \$661,016.24; excess cost of the Raleigh, \$566,499.70; total, \$1,227,565.94.

In other words, Cramps would have built three ships for the cost of these two in the Navy Yards, and would have had all three of them in service two years ago.

In considering the significance of these figures it must be borne in mind that in Government Navy Yards no charge is made for administrative expense or for interest on the money invested in the plant.

STARS AND GARTERS FOR INDIAN FIGHTERS.

The likenesses of Capt. Henry Romeyn and Capt. E. L. Huggins are given in the "Illustrated American," for Jan. 5, in connection with an article entitled "Stars and Garters for Our Indian Fighters." After describing the medal of honor, the "American" says:

"For conspicuous gallantry in leading his command into close range at the Nez Perces at the battle of Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, Sept. 30, 1877, there maintaining his position and rigorously prosecuting the fight until he was severely wounded." Those are the words in which Major-General Miles recommended that a medal of honor be bestowed upon Capt. (then 1st Lieut.) Henry Romeyn, 5th U. S. Inf. For his bravery in this same action the officer was breveted Major. At the critical moment in the battle of Bear Paw Mountain, when Captain Romeyn was wounded he was in command of G company, 5th Inf., and of two companies of the 7th Cav., which had lost all their officers killed and wounded. His own injury was deemed at the time a mortal one, being a rifle-shot through the right lung.

About midnight on March 25, 1880, news reached Fort Keogh, Mont., that a band of Sioux from the camp of Sitting Bull, north of the Dominion boundary, had made a raid into the country south of the Yellowstone, near where Billings now stands. They had driven away a large band of horses, and were apparently heading for a fort near the mouth of the Rosebud on their way back to their camp. Capt. E. L. Huggins, with his troop, E, 2d Cav., and seven Cheyenne scouts, was ordered to proceed with the utmost despatch to intercept them, if possible, at the ford. Starting at daybreak on the morning of March 26, Captain Huggins reached the ford, 42 miles distant, in the afternoon of the same day. No trace of the Indians being found, scouting parties were sent in all directions. Next morning a trail, evidently the one sought for, was found leading away from the Yellowstone in a southeasterly direction. It was reported by the scouts to be four days old, which proved to be true.

Pursuit—so far in rear, with only one horse per man—of Indians with several mounts each was a very doubtful undertaking. Pursuit was made, however, and kept up until the evening of April 1, when the Indians were found near the head of O'Fallon Creek, having made a wide detour around Fort Keogh with a view of crossing the Yellowstone near O'Fallon Creek. The Indians had turned their herd into a graze and were roasting Buffalo meat. They discovered their danger in time to make a dash for the herd, but were met by the troops and a sharp conflict took place with loss on both sides, one sergeant being killed and several soldiers wounded. The Indians took refuge in a labyrinth of gullies, washed out by the rain and fringed with bushes, which, with the coming night, gave them protection from their well-armed pursuers. Every horse and pony of the Indians was captured, together with five warriors, two of them wounded. The command had ridden an average of more than 50 miles per day for five days on grass-fed horses, with scant rations and much loss of sleep. The weather was inclement and stormy, and the trail passed over a broken and difficult country. For three days the command had no meat save the refuse of buffaloes slaughtered by the Indians.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
WEST POINT.

The Department of Chemistry was the first to hold sessions in the new Academic Building, recitations having been held there on Monday. The sections in philosophy will begin recitations on Wednesday.

The number of cadets found deficient at the recent examination will far exceed that given last week as a probable estimate. The first class loses one man—found deficient in law. Of the two who failed in the second class, one will be allowed an opportunity to make up his deficiency in June. Of the number found deficient in the third class (9), some will be turned back. The fourth class loses 10 men. A number of resignations were accepted previous to the examination. The standing of the first five men in each class in the various studies is here given. The names of these cadets are published annually in the "Official Army Register," under the heading "distinguished cadets." This list should have been published as part of last week's letter:

1st Class—Engineering: 1, Burgess; 2, Conrad; 3, Averill; 4, Schulz; 5, Ames. Law: 1, Averill; 2, Conrad; 3, Burgess; 4, Bugge; 5, H. E. Smith. Ordnance and Gunnery: 1, Averill; 2, Burgess; 3, Schulz; 4, Conrad; 5, Knowlton. History: 1, Conrad; 2, Averill; 3, McGrew; 4, Richardson; 5, White. 2d Class—Philosophy: 1, T. Schappat; 2, Hoffman; 3, E. H. Stuart; 4, Glingard; 5, Callan. Chemistry: 1, E. K. Stuart; 2, T. Schappat; 3, Callan; 4, Glingard; 5, Bolles. Drawing: 1, Brookfield; 2, F. W. Lewis; 3, Boyd; 4, Hoffman; 5, E. H. Stuart. Drill Regulations: 1, Kochersperger; 2, Hinkley; 3, Summerlin; 4, Shelton; 5, E. K. Stuart.

3d Class—Mathematics: 1, W. D. Connor; 2, Alstadet; 3, Oakes; 4, H. B. Ferguson; 5, Morgan. French: 1, Abernethy; 2, T. A. Roberts; 3, Chesley; 4, Pope; 5, W. L. Connor. Drawing: 1, Oakes; 2, W. D. Connor; 3, Wolf; 4, Borsley; 5, Strinnet.

4th Class—Mathematics: 1, Wooten; 2, Baggs; 3, Stephens; 4, L. Brown; 5, Harris. English Studies: 1, Wooten; 2, Baggs; 3, L. Brown; 4, Stephens; 5, Dougherty.

A cadet hop took place on Saturday evening. An officers' hop was held on Tuesday. Mrs. Braden received the guests at the cadet hop. The officers' hop was held in the Mess Hall. Dancing was begun at 9 o'clock; supper was served at 11:30. Miss Hatfield, a cousin of Mrs. Bruff, who is her guest, the Misses Goldthwaite and Thomas were among the visiting guests present.

The remains of Q. M. Sergt. William H. Farrell were interred at the post cemetery, with military honors, on Tuesday afternoon. Sergeant Farrell died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, of pneumonia. The children of the post school, of which Sergeant Farrell was principal, while on duty at the post, attended the funeral in a body.

Miss Michie, daughter of Professor Michie, accompanied Colonel Sumner and family, who have been guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Carson during their stay at the post, on their journey to the West. The party left on Monday morning. At Fort Leavenworth Miss Michie will be the guest of Miss Hawkins. Colonel Sumner and family will visit Col. S. S. Sumner. Miss Michie will, after leaving Leavenworth, make a short visit with Colonel and Mrs. Sumner at Fort Riley. Colonel Sumner's new station. Later, she will be the guest of her brothers, Mr. W. R. Michie and Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf., the former of whom is living in Cincinnati, the latter stationed at Columbus, Ohio.

Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 10th Cav.; Lieut. T. M. Corcoran, 7th Cav.; Mrs. Babcock, wife of Maj. J. B. Babcock, of Washington, D. C., were among recent visitors at the post.

Efforts are being made to organize a gymnastic class for ladies, under the direction of Mrs. Koehler.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Cadets W. S. Volkmar, Henry W. Mayo, D. N. Pattison and A. Elsbain, have resigned.

The semi-annual examinations will begin Jan. 28, and continue one week.

The date for the semi-annual hop has been changed to Saturday, Feb. 3.

Fourteen cadets are now in training for the boat's crew, and more will begin training after the examinations. It is hoped to have two crews this spring.

Mrs. Lieutenant Elliott gave a small charade party on Saturday night, Jan. 12. Among those attending were Miss Kennedy, of Philadelphia; Miss Irwin, of San Francisco; Miss Reed, of Portsmouth; Miss Jacob, of Richmond; Miss Cooke, Miss Milligan and Miss Porter of Annapolis.

Hereafter cadets will not be permitted to contract any debts without the sanction of the Superintendent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT WORTH.

2d Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 10th U. S. Inf., with station at Fort Sill, passed through this week en route East to be married.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., who was married at New Braunfels, Tex., on Dec. 31, passed through en route for his station at Jefferson Bks., with Mrs. Ripley, on Jan. 1. On the day of his marriage he was tendered and accepted the quarters of his regiment, vice Knight, resigned. Lieutenant Ripley will gain his promotion to captain on Aug. 8 and go to Fort Ethan Allen. While here he casually remarked to the Journal correspondent: "Fifteen years since I was an enlisted man. Just think of it. I will soon command a cavalry troop east of the Hudson River." Lieutenant Ripley's well-deserved promotion will cause great rejoicing in Texas, where he is immensely popular.

Born to Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, wife of 1st Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th U. S. Inf., at Hillsboro, Tex., Dec. 31, 1894, a son. Mrs. Buck is the accomplished daughter of Lieut.-Col. Reuben F. Bernard, 9th U. S. Cav.

1st Lieut. J. A. Drapray, 23d Inf., on regimental recruiting duty here, expects soon to be ordered up for examination for promotion. He is a schoolboy once more. This climate seems to agree with the lieutenant, as he is one of the best specimens of physical manhood to be seen on the streets.

1st Lieut. George B. Backus, 1st Cav., on extended sick leave from Fort Apache, is registered at the Hotel Worth in this city, and will remain for some time. He is accompanied by his devoted mother. The lieutenant is in extremely bad health, but at present he is rapidly recuperating. He joined the 1st Cavalry from West Point in 1875, but to-day his hair and mustache are as white as the snow upon the peaks of the Rockies, where he has seen much hard service in the past. Lieutenant Backus and mother while here are the recipients of much attention from 1st Lieut. John A. Drapray, 23d U. S. Inf.

William E. Smith, a well-known young newspaper man of this city, has enlisted in Capt. G. A. Goodale's company of the 23d Inf., stationed at McIntosh, with a view to securing a commission. He is the son of a prominent Rome, Ga., attorney.

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, of the Ordnance Department, and bride, are expected in Texas soon to visit his parents. The lieutenant's father is one of the wealthiest merchants of Cleburne, Tex.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 15, 1895.

The two magnificent new double barracks under construction at this post since early in July of last year are now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation in about two weeks. They are built according to plan No. 75, from the Quartermaster-General's office, and will accommodate four companies—two for each building. The buildings are of brick, with dressed stone foundations, and contain two 12-ft. stories with a full 9-ft. basement. The basement windows being entirely above grade. The buildings are heated throughout by steam and provided with the best modern plumbing fixtures throughout. The interior woodwork is the natural hard oil finish on Georgia yellow pine and all dormitories are provided with individual wardrobe lockers.

Much work in the way of paved walks and roads to connect the new barracks with the post remains yet to be done, and it is hoped that measures to accomplish this will be taken before the work now in progress is suspended.

Additional officers' quarters are also much needed at this post. Even with a number of officers who properly belong

here on detached service, those present have been obliged to "double up" in a number of cases.

It is presumed that the new barracks will be occupied by the present garrison as soon as they are accepted from the contractors, but no intimation has yet been given in regard to the use to be made of the old stone barracks, built nearly 40 years ago, which the companies now occupy. The suggestion has been made that, with necessary alterations of the interior, the building could be made available as a gymnasium and drill hall.

It is stated that Major Bennett, 19th Inf., who has been stationed at Fort Wayne since the abandonment of Fort Mackinac, will take command of the post and four companies of his regiment at Fort Brady during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkoff from that post.

The enclosed programme was rendered recently at the Post Hall to a crowded house, consisting of the officers and their families and the enlisted men and families of this post, besides invited guests from the city. It is a specimen of our usual Monday evening concert throughout the winter season, which are much enjoyed by this command. The orchestra of the 19th Inf. now consists of 20 musicians, with the following instrumentation: Three first violins, two seconds, one viola, one cello, one bass viol, one flute, one oboe, two clarinets, two cornets, two horns, one trombone, two drums, playing all traps, and conductor.

Selections.—J. W. Whiteley, Director. March, "The Corcoran Cadets".....Sousa, arr. by Whiteley. Selection from Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl".....Moses Tohani.

Descriptive Fantasia, "In a clock store".....Orth. A Musical Imitation—The apprentice whistles a tune while at work.

Concert Polka, "Two Little Finches".....H. Kling. Cornet Duet, Messrs. Pattinson & Dolan.

Intermezzo, "Schelm Amor".....Ellenberg. String Quintette.

Descriptive, "A Sleigh Ride Party".....Michaels. Synopsis: Invitation—The Start—Love's Declaration—On the Ice—Galop Homeward Bound.

Military Fantasia, "The Spanish Review".....Binding. "America."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 7, 1895.

New Year's evening the younger set of the garrison gave one of the prettiest germans that has ever been danced in the post hall. The hall was decorated very prettily with flags and the supper room with evergreens. Four dances preceded the german, which was led by Lieutenant Barker. Some very pretty figures were danced, two or three of which were quite novel, such as the popping of paper bags and the fan figure. The hostesses were Misses Julia Gerlach, Frances Mason, Mamie Williams, Minnie Hobart, Bessie Hannay, Lydia Hobart, and Bessie Williams. George Stouch, Rob Hannay, Fred Gerlach, Sam Moale, Lieutenants Houle, Smith, Reeve, Edwards, Wolfe and Morford from the post were present. Among the guests from the two cities were to be seen the following from St. Paul: Misses Rena Ames, Gertrude Bancroft, Driscoll, Forepaugh, Bessie Hudson, Kate Chittenden, Sadie O'Brien, Maxfield, Appleton, Horn, McCloud, Messrs. Appleton, Henry Ames, McCloud, Rob McCloud, Furness, Will Warrens, Frank Breed, Nallier, O'Brien, Roy Matteson; from Minneapolis: Misses Robbins, Longe, Christian, Brewer, and Flora Brewer; Messrs. Dewart, Hewitt, Wilkinson, Van Cleave, Clark Hempstead.

On New Year's Day a few of the officers called in the good old-fashioned way.

Owing to a recent snowstorm of several inches (which by the way is the first real snow of the season) the new toboggan slide has been freely patronized by the officers of the garrison, who pronounce it a great success.

Captain and Mrs. Stouch left Sunday, Jan. 6, for Montana. Mr. Edwards entertained Mr. Dewart, of Minneapolis, New Year's Day.

The entire garrison went Saturday, Jan. 5, to the matinee to see "Charley's Aunt."

Lieutenant French left Wednesday, Jan. 2 for the East.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 11, 1895.

Captain Woodbury returned to his command here on Dec. 31. He was absent on leave, visiting relatives in New York State, during the preceding six weeks.

Lieut. Richard Sandman reported for duty on the 7th inst., having spent the holidays with friends in Omaha, Neb. He is attending the officers' lyceum of this post convened on Thursday, Jan. 3, to listen to an excellently-prepared essay, written by Captain Whitall, having for its subject "The Battle of Arbela." At the session of the lyceum, on Tuesday, 8th inst., Lieutenant Woodward delivered an interesting treatise on "Musketry Firing." Lieutenant Sorley has been requested to prepare a paper on the "Battle of Gettysburg," to be read at the next meeting of the lyceum.

At a meeting of the Utah Territorial Board of Medical Examiners, Jan. 7, Mr. George H. Penrose, son of Gen. W. H. Penrose, Post Commandant here, succeeded in securing the diploma, conferring upon him the title of Doctor of Medicine. The circumstance is made noteworthy, considering the failure of eight of the ten applicants examined in their effort to secure the coveted "sheepskin."

Chief Musician Arthur Fuessel, for 28 years connected with this regiment, has passed to the land beyond. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Enlisting as a musician on Sept. 22, 1866, he continuously served in that capacity until June 26, 1874, when he was appointed Chief Musician of the 16th Inf. This rank he held until his death at this post, Jan. 3, 1895. He leaves a wife and four children. As a musician, his skill was far above the average. On Friday p. m., Jan. 4, the entire regiment accompanied his remains to the post burial ground, where, with military honors, all that was mortal of a faithful soldier was committed to the earth. Chaplain Lovell conducted the burial service. At a special meeting of the Regular Army and Navy Union, which convened on Jan. 3, resolutions were adopted, conveying to the bereaved family heartfelt expressions of sympathy and condolence.

Ten recruits arrived at this post from Columbus Barracks on the 8th inst.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 15, 1895.

The U. S. S. Columbia, which has been on duty in the Gulf and the West Indies for the past six months, dropped anchor in Hampton Roads about 7 a. m., Jan. 11. The next day she steamed to the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Minneapolis steamer in the Roads about 9 a. m., Jan. 12, and the U. S. S. New York, about 9:30 a. m., Jan. 13. Col. R. T. Frank, Commandant, paid Admiral Meade, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, an official visit Jan. 14, and on the 15th Admiral Meade returned the visit, and just as he was entering the fort a salute of 13 guns was fired in honor of his presence at the post.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., left the post Jan. 10, on a seven days' leave.

The Episcopal Aid Society, of Phoebus, Va., gave an oyster supper in the room of the Y. M. C. A. at the post, Jan. 11, which was well attended by the enlisted men of the command. The society realized a fair profit from the supper. The officers and ladies of the garrison had their usual hop Jan. 12, which was a most enjoyable affair.

1st Sergt. John M. Jones, Batt. H, 4th Art., went to Washington, D. C., on Jan. 12, to visit relatives in that city.

Brig.-Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. A., retired, arrived at the post Jan. 15 on a visit, and can be found at the Hygeia Hotel.

2d Lieut. Delmore Skerrett, 5th Art., leaves the post today on a three days' leave.

Musician Emil C. Weber, of the Artillery School Band, has been appointed a Lance-Corporal in the band, to date from Jan. 12.

Sergt. Eugene A. Buckley, Batt. M, 3d Art., was discharged from the service to-day, and completed his 25th year's service. He takes a month's furlough and will visit friends in Boston.

THE STATE TROOPS.

National Guard Convention, New York.

At the annual convention of the National Guard Association, of New York, held at Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 15, there appears to have been very little of importance done, so far as the general interests of the National Guard is concerned. The most important amendment to the code, and in fact the only one in this respect, was that introduced by Maj. C. H. Luscomb, of the 13th Regiment, which, in brief, required that the officers composing the staff of the Command-in-Chief, their assistants, and the staff officers of divisions and the brigades, except in the case of the Judge Advocate-General and Surgeon-General and their assistants, must be selected from commissioned officers in the National Guard of the State of New York, active, retired or supernumerary, or the Army of the United States and of a grade not lower than Captain, except that any commissioned officer may be appointed an aide-de-camp. The amendment proposed by Major Luscomb was of common sense, but the majority of delegates were evidently weakened, for they were afraid to support the amendment, fearing it might be looked upon as an expression of dissatisfaction with the present administration. No such intention was in the mind of Major Luscomb and those who supported the proposed amendment; it was simply an attempt to block out the old "parade soldiers" from assuming important positions for the sake of a uniform, which in time of active service might cost the Guard and people much useless suffering and loss of life, and it is regretted that the delegates, as a body, did not demonstrate that they possessed a little more regard for the true needs of the service. If they are afraid to come out and support a proper and much-needed amendment, because it may hurt the feelings of somebody, they should remain at home. Some of these same delegates, too, who were loudest in demanding the amendment of Major Luscomb, were before election loudest in talking against "parade soldiers" and "fuss and feathers." Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, 7th Regt.; Captain Roe, of Troop A, and Chaplain Dunnell, of the 22d Regt., were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Adjutant-General Porter, and have them engrossed and sent to his family. Similar committees were appointed to take the same action in regard to the death of Capt. W. H. Murphy and C. G. Thynge. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Capt. C. E. Hoffman, 30th Sept. Co.; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hubbard, 47th Regt.; Second Vice-President, Maj. H. P. Stuckpole, 10th Battalion; Secretary, Capt. W. H. Stillman, 6th Sept. Co.; Treasurer, Capt. D. Wilson, 2d Batt. N. Y. Chaplain, the Rev. W. N. Dunnell, 22d Regt. It was decided that a revised constitution and by-laws be printed before the next convention, and an amendment was passed requiring delegates to appear in future in fatigue uniform. An amendment was passed providing for an assistant inspector of rifle practice in organizations having over 500 members. The report of Treasurer MoAlpin showed the receipts to be \$867.41, disbursements \$159.84, cash on hand \$707.57. In the evening Adjutant-General MoAlpin gave a reception at his residence, which many of the officers attended.

7th N. Y.—Col. Appleton.

The theatre party and supper of Co. F, Capt. G. W. Rand, on the evening of Jan. 11 added another to the long list of successes of this company. The members and guests to the number of about 150 occupied seats in the orchestra of the Garden Theatre, where the many interesting and amusing incidents in the play of "Little Christopher" were highly enjoyed. Following the play the assemblage repaired to the St. James for dinner. Among the special guests were Gen. Emmons Clarke, B. M. Whitlock, Col. Daniel Appleton, Wm. C. Church, George Moore Smith, Major W. H. Kipp, Capt. C. E. Lydecker, Capt. W. H. P. Miller, Adjts. F. G. Landon, C. J. Colles, Lieut.-Col. T. B. Rand, 9th Regt.; Mr. Edward Kemp, Sergeant-Major Townsend, and other members of the non-commissioned staff. After the good things had been disposed of, Colonel Appleton, on behalf of the members of Co. F, presented Captain Rand with a gold cross of honor for 25 years' service, the figure 7 being set in brilliant. Colonel Appleton spoke of the many years of faithful and efficient service of Captain Rand, and also of the fine condition the regiment was in and how satisfactory it was to him to note its proficiency. Generals Clarke and Whitlock, Col. Smith and Church, Mr. Kemp, Adjts. Landon and others followed in interesting remarks which were enthusiastically received, and the company departed for home after a most pleasant evening of recreation. The Veterans Club of the regiment will hold its annual meeting on Jan. 28, and the annual dinner of the veterans of the regiment, it has been decided, will be held on April 19. Gen. Horace Porter will deliver a lecture on "Appomattox" on Feb. 2, at the armory.

Colonel Appleton, in orders, in referring to the work of the regiment at Creedmoor, says: "The results are worthy the highest commendation. The high standard of the previous year has been fully maintained, and the number of experts and sharpshooters largely increased." Colonel Appleton also heartily commends the unselfish and loyal spirit in which the members of the regimental team of 1894 have striven to maintain the reputation of the organization. The names of the members of the team are Capt. W. H. Palmer, Lieut. R. M. Dunn, Lieut. W. J. Underwood, Sergt. H. W. Janssen, Corp. T. J. Conroy, W. F. Smith, E. C. Robinson, J. Milman, F. W. Perkins, A. Stevens, H. B. Turner, Jr., G. L. Hoffmann, R. M. Kallach, Privates J. W. Halstead, H. E. Crall, E. H. Fitch. There were qualified last season 18 experts, 265 sharpshooters and 518 marksmen. The regiment will parade for drill at the armory on Jan. 23.

12th N. Y.—Col. Dowd.

The second competition for the Jones Trophy, which was shot at the armory on Jan. 9 and 10, resulted in a victory for Co. B, Captain Smylie. The contest took place on the armory range, the conditions being teams of 10 men, firing 7 shots per man at 200 and 500 yards. The scores of the winners, with aggregate scores of the other teams were as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Aggregate.
Lieutenant Stebbins	30	34	64
Lieutenant Johnson	29	32	61
Sergeant Smith	25	30	55
Sergeant Ahrens	29	32	61
Sergeant Wisschusen	30	29	59
Corporal Walkley	30	31	61
Private Van Heusen	28	31	59
Private Sands	17	31	48
Private Ott	25	31	56
Private Breen	26	27	53
Total	269	308	577
Co. E	272	292	564
Co. O	258	305	563
Co. F	243	300	543
Co. D	235	271	506
Co. I	229	284	513
Co. A	222	290	512
Co. K	200	221	421
Co. H	188	221	409

The regiment will be reviewed by General Miles on Feb. 14 at the armory.

71st N. Y.—Col. Greene.

The 1st Battalion of the 71st Regiment, Maj. A. T. Francis commanding, and consisting of Cos. A, Captain White; C, Captain Francis; D, Captain Linson; G, Captain Timpon, and I, Captain Sprague, assembled for review and parade at the armory on the evening of Jan. 10. The formation was prompt, and Adjutant Dowling turned the command over to Major Francis in good shape, except the flank companies had no intervals, owing to the lack of room—the line extending close to the wall on either side of the armory. The members of Co. I did not show up very strong with the new uniform, the result being that men from other companies had to be detailed to it to fill up its ranks. The first ceremony was parade, and barring the fact that the commanding officer of the battalion ordered present arms while the command was at an order, which some of the members attempted to execute. It was a very creditable showing. The men were steady and the manual was snappy. Retreat was played by the field

music with exceptional accuracy, and the number of ex-regimentals in its ranks doubtless has something to do with this. The review was taken by Commander Miller, of the Naval Battalion, who wore fatigue uniform. The banding review and march past in quick time were very good indeed, but the march past in double time, was poor, and there was considerable confusion, which was really due to the ignorance of the band, which played "Tiddlewinks" with sufficient discord to nearly drive Leader Eben and others nearly insane. A battalion drill of 22 movements followed, which was "exceptionally smooth, with no perceptible errors. The guides were slow in coming on the line, but otherwise there was really nothing to criticize.

Dancing then followed and was continued to a late hour. The request made upon the tickets that gentlemen wear evening dress was generally observed, and only three members out of the regiment were observed in the State uniform. This ceremony is the first of a series of battalion and regimental parades at which only the distinctive uniform is to be worn. The fine foot non-appearance wearing the distinctive uniform is to be 85, and a member of the 71st who does not procure the distinctive uniform at once is therefore likely to be fined more than the cost of the uniform.

The arrangements for the ceremony of Jan. 10 were in charge of Lieutenants C. S. Clark, E. B. Bruch and C. G. Reton. The election for a 1st lieutenant in Co. B has resulted in the promotion of Lieutenant Brandes. The 2d Battalion, Major Smith, will hold a review and reception about the middle of February.

13th N. Y.—Col. Austen.

The 2d Battalion, Cos. A, B, F, G and K, held their first drill in the school of the battalion on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, 1895. Major Charles H. Luscomb was in command. The battalion paraded five companies of 16 files. The formation the first time was rather slow, the companies in the left flank arriving on the line quick enough to satisfy the Major, who sent the companies back. The second formation was considerably better. It was noticed that a number of the officers of this battalion witnessed the drill of the 1st Battalion on Monday, Jan. 7, 1895, and it is evident that they in a measure profited by the errors of their brother officers. The drill, viewed from one standpoint, was successful, inasmuch as that the Major commenced at the beginning of the school of the battalion, and while the movements at first executed were far from perfect, he did not leave them until they were executed satisfactorily. In opening ranks the guides did not step back as quickly as they should, but were ordered back and the command given again; this time they did step back the requisite three paces promptly. The movement was repeated and the battalion faced to the rear by the command about face, which made the original rear rank the front rank, and the movement again repeated, this time more successfully, except that the officers do not seem to take the proper distance in front of their companies. The march in column of fours was good, except in one or two instances, when the prescribed interval of three paces between companies was not well kept. The distances between ranks were fairly well kept, however, which was manifested when the fours wheeled into line, few, if any, intervals being noticed. In forming line by two movements, fours left, rear companies left front into line, the rear companies did not execute left front into line as they should, but arrived in their places by a series of movements that would be hard to describe; but when the movement was repeated it was executed. On right into line, rear column of four was very good, except the company on the left flank of the battalion (owing to the drill floor being littered up with lumber, incidental to the building of the gallery), having to form at right angles to the line, did not execute the movement as well as they might, but upon the movement being repeated came on the line in an excellent manner; left front into line very good, indeed, the companies coming up to the line in fine shape and halting promptly and aligning themselves very nicely.

One thing that is to be commended, and that was very agreeable to the battalion commander, and, in fact, to all the officers, is that the men were steady in the ranks and very attentive, and that goes a great way towards making a successful drill, for, as noted above, from one standpoint it was a successful drill, and that point is this: while but few movements were executed, it is evident that the commandant had carefully laid out his programme for the drill, and each movement was repeated until it was properly executed, and before another was taken up; and if this course was followed in general, not only in battalion drills but in the schools of the soldier and company, the effect would be very beneficial.

47th N. Y.—Col. Eddy.

Companies D and K held their regular weekly drill on Friday, Jan. 11, 1895, each company having a turnout of 16 files. The drill was principally in the manual and in the extended order, in compliance with orders from the regimental commander, although a number of company movements were executed, and in a manner that was very creditable. It is noticed in this regiment that one thing is insisted upon by the battalion commanders, who generally supervise the company drills, and that is strict attention to the smallest detail. In some organizations we have noticed that marching in column of fours seems to be considered as simply a preliminary movement to get in position to execute something else. But in this regiment as much attention is given to perfection in column of fours as in the more complicated movements. The manual of arms was very good in both companies, the various movements being executed accurately and promptly; the oblique in column of fours and in line was very good, the alignments very well kept; on right into line and the fronts into line also very good. The extended order, which consisted mainly of deploying from line of squads into line of skirmishers, was taken altogether, very creditable, as was also the loading and firing. In advancing by rushes, the chiefs of sections, in giving the command fire by section, repeated the command fire two volleys, which was unnecessary, for the command was given to them and not to the line. They should simply have caused two volleys to be fired; with this exception, no errors of any account were noticed. One thing is to be commended, and that was that the splendid line that was kept by the sections while firing; and it is also very essential that the firing line should be straight, for, if in action, if some were in rear of the others, they might kill some of their own comrades. Later in the evening the two commands were consolidated, making a command of 32 files under command of Capt. Joseph Hart, of Co. K, and the form for attack taken up, which was very well executed, except that the fourth section did not regulate its march so as to cover the left flank of line of squads, but marched straight to the front from their original position. But outside of this one exception the movements were well executed.

The 47th is on the right road to success. Officers and men are all making every effort to bring about that desirable state, and there is no room for any doubt but that their efforts will be attended with well-deserved success.

1st Signal Corps, N. Y.

The 1st Brigade Signal Corps, Lieutenant Hedge commanding, has arranged for an elaborate exhibition in the armory of the 71st Regiment Jan. 19 (to-night), commencing at 8:15 o'clock. There will be an inspection by General Fitzgerald, also an examination as to their proficiency in laying and operating the field telegraph and telephone, signaling by heliograph, flag and lantern, the use of the military balloon and coast and light, reporting and mapping, reconnaissance work by telegraph, building signal towers, etc. There will be danced after the military exercises and the music will be furnished by the Old Guard Band.

Naval Militia.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The new armory, at Pittsburgh, of which something was said in the last issue of the Army and Navy Journal, will be quite a departure from the old ideas, and a brief description of its history may be of interest to those cities which contemplate such buildings in the future. There are located in Pittsburgh four military organizations—the 14th and 18th Regiments, Battery B, and the 2d Battery, State Naval Reserves. None of these organizations have a suitable, or even respectable, armory or quarters. They have, one and all, been trying for some time to obtain sufficient funds to buy, or build, and equip such quarters as would be most convenient for them. But their efforts have

not met with startling success. There are many persons who would be glad and willing to subscribe towards such buildings, and to help in any way they could, but who did not feel able to give to each of the four a large sum. They wished to help all of the organizations, but could not give to each the sum they would wish, and did not desire to give any favor. In addition to this, there has for some time been felt a need of a large auditorium, which would be capable of holding, comfortably, the largest political and social meetings. In discussing all these points, it was suggested that a joint armory and auditorium be constructed, which would not only provide quarters for the military, but also a suitable place to hold large meetings of all kinds. This idea found great favor with all to whom it was mentioned, and a meeting of all those interested was held a short time ago. The original committee, which met to discuss the advisability, was composed of the commanding officer of each of the four organizations, with one other officer from each, and four citizens appointed by each commander, making 20 in all. This committee reported very favorably on the plan, and the interest of many gentlemen, who had been connected with the recent G. A. R. encampment, was obtained. The plan of committees, by which the encampment was engineered to so brilliant a success, was adopted, and many of the members of that committee have also become members of the Armory Committee. Almost without exception, all those gentlemen foremost in political circles have declared themselves actively interested in the movement, and have already started to work. The plans, as at present developed, call for a building which will be capable of housing all of the military organizations of Pittsburgh, and providing ample drill rooms, a large drill park, a gunboat, with dock and wharf, and an auditorium, capable of holding the largest assemblies. The large hall will be divided by a movable partition, so that two meetings or drills can be held at the same time. Each organization will have its own quarters; the 14th and the 18th having theirs on the north and south ends, respectively; the battery on the side next to the street (east side, towards Duquesne Way); and the Naval Reserves will have quarters on the west side, or river front, with a covered way leading to the wharf and the boat. There will be galleries around the large hall, and a promenade around the entire building. In addition to the large hall, there will be several smaller halls for squad drills and small meetings. Great attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of the members of the various organizations, and the social side of military life, as known by the Militia, will receive much care. The building will be constructed of a steel frame, and will be faced with stone. It will be one of the largest, if not the largest armory, in the country, besides being one of the most beautiful. It is expected that ground will be broken in the near future.

NEW YORK.—The lecture delivered to the New York Naval Militiamen last week by Captain Taylor was very much to the point. He said that the field of action for a naval reserve is a large one in any country, but with us it is vast. He then sketched a general plan for naval reserves in time of war on the Long Island coast, a plan which would apply equally well to all sections of the coast from Chesapeake Bay to Nova Scotia. He could only give a general idea of the plan, because for obvious reasons the details could not be discussed in public.

At such a time the regular Navy would be employed in managing the fleet, and would have no officers to spare on the inner line of defence. This work would therefore fall on the Naval Reserve, and would be carried on principally by means of large pleasure yachts and tug boats pressed into service, which would form a large armed flotilla, or what is known in history as a mosquito fleet. Other duties, he said, would fall upon the Naval Reserves in case a long-continued war should cause the sending of a large improvised force to the high seas, and the ability and previous training would undoubtedly make them valuable on such occasion; but under no circumstances could their duties be so important as in organizing a great "Mosquito Fleet," perfecting in administration and discipline, and using it effectively as an arm of coast defence. Captain Taylor then took as a probable example the collection of the fleet at Peconic Bay, in Robbin's Island, as a locality suited upon to strike an enemy's fleet in Long Island Bay. This would be a peculiar duty of the mosquito fleet. Their strategic and tactical significance of Long Island was then discussed in any operations upon the coast which should have New York as an objective, and touched upon such points concerning it as were not in the nature of official secrets. His deductions were made from the studies on coast defence carried on at the Naval War College as part of the course in the science of war, and then laid stress upon the importance of at "Mosquito Fleet." Such a fleet would make it difficult for the fleet of an enemy to secure a convenient position for his naval base, without which serious occupation, investment or blockade would not be practicable for him. Under the circumstances, the value of this fleet would depend almost entirely upon that concert of action which can be obtained only by training and a severe discipline. Here will be found the keynote to the difficulty. Captain Taylor spoke in high terms of the valuable work now being carried on by Commander Miller in learning the coast and its interior waters, and in becoming familiar with scouting, signaling and defending the interior channels. He said in conclusion that whenever the studies at the War College touched upon subjects of interest to the Naval Militia he would be glad, subject to the Navy Department's approval, to place at its disposal any of the deductions which might bear upon its work, and thus assist in directing into the most effective channels its valuable and patriotic efforts.

MASSACHUSETTS.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, an election was held in Division C, resulting in the promotion of Lieut. A. H. Bond, vice Cary, resigned. Ensign Colt was elected Lieutenant (J. G.), vice Bond, promoted, and Boat-swain's Mate C. S. Houghton was elected Ensign, vice for his naval base, without which serious occupation, investment or blockade would not be practicable for him. Under the circumstances, the value of this fleet would depend almost entirely upon that concert of action which can be obtained only by training and a severe discipline. Here will be found the keynote to the difficulty. Captain Taylor spoke in high terms of the valuable work now being carried on by Commander Miller in learning the coast and its interior waters, and in becoming familiar with scouting, signaling and defending the interior channels. He said in conclusion that whenever the studies at the War College touched upon subjects of interest to the Naval Militia he would be glad, subject to the Navy Department's approval, to place at its disposal any of the deductions which might bear upon its work, and thus assist in directing into the most effective channels its valuable and patriotic efforts.

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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Connecticut.

The following-named persons have been appointed on the staff of Governor O. V. Coffin, to take rank from Jan. 9, 1895: Charles P. Graham, of Middletown, to be Adjutant-General; William E. Disbrow, of Bridgeport, to be Quartermaster-General; George Austin Bowen, of Woodstock, to be Surgeon-General; Henry S. Peck, of New Haven, to be Commissary-General; James H. Jarman, of Hartford, to be Paymaster-General; Leonard M. Daggett, of New Haven, to be Judge-Advocate-General (all the above officers rank as Brigadier-Generals); Herbert L. Camp, of Middletown, Frederick C. Johnson, of Ansonia, Watson S. Miller, of Danbury, and Henry W. Wells, of Litchfield, to be Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel. The following appointments are also announced: Lieut.-Col. William E. F. Landers, Asst. Adj.-Gen., with rank of Colonel; Louis R. Cheney, of Hartford, to be Asst. Q. M. Gen., with rank of Colonel.

Colonel Tyler, of the 3d Regiment, has detailed a staff officer to report on the drills of the several companies of the regiment. Corp. Leon M. Ewald, Co. D, has been appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice Tyler, resigned.

Quartermaster Henry A. Tyler, formerly of Co. D, 3d Regiment, has been appointed Sergeant-Major 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment.

Sergt. Geo. Henniss, for years Company Drill-Sergeant, has charge of the instruction of recruits. He is a capable instructor.

1st Sergt. Lester Valey, Co. D, has been awarded the 20-years' service badge, consisting of a gold cross, with the regimental number (3) set in brilliants.

Old Guard, N. Y.—Maj. Sloan.

The 25th annual reception of the Old Guard of New York, held at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 16, it is safe to say, was never surpassed in its history, and many were of opinion that it was never equalled. A more brilliant and inspiring scene, with the artistic decorations, beautiful costumes of the ladies and the varied uniforms of the military, could hardly be imagined. The management was all that could be

desired and the various committees were indefatigable in their efforts for the success of the affair and the comfort of guests. The officers of the Old Guard who deserve special mention for their untiring efforts are Maj. Thomas E. Sloan, chairman of the general committee; Capt. Belden J. Rogers, Lieut. C. A. Stadler, Adj. Geo. H. Wyatt, Capt. W. H. White, Capt. J. P. Wenman, Capt. E. P. Moore and others. The grand military march at midnight, in which some 600 military guests from the Army, Navy and National Guard took part. This march was led by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Maj. T. E. Sloan, of the Old Guard, and began with a march in column of fours, the fronts being gradually increased to eight files, then 16 and finally to 32. Among the officers of the Army who accepted invitations were Gen. N. A. Miles, H. L. Abbot and Sawtelle, Col. L. L. Langdon, J. R. Smith, R. P. Hughes, T. F. Barr, Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, Surg. J. Van R. Hoff, Paym. A. B. Carey, Capt. E. L. Higgins, Capt. M. P. Mann, Capt. J. W. Dillenback, Capt. W. P. Van Ness, Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Capt. F. D. Garretty and others. Among the officers of the Navy present were Admiral D. L. Braine, Surgeons E. H. Marsteller, J. M. Steele, P. A. Surg. A. C. H. Russell, Asst. Surg. A. W. Dunbar, Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, Chief Engr. C. P. Howell and others. There were also many officers of the National Guard from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and a number of other States. Many prominent public men and citizens were also among those present, which included Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Maj. Charles Woolner Williams, of the Honorable Artillery of London, England; ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor Strong, ex-Governor Flower, Adjutant-General Dalton, of Massachusetts; Major Brazier and Major Worman, of Philadelphia; Col. Sidney M. Hedges, Major Bailey, Col. H. S. Parker, Gen. G. J. Hart and Col. E. T. Cooper, of Delaware; Col. H. B. Cliley and party from New Hampshire, Governor Coffin and staff of Connecticut, Governor Frank Brown and staff of Maryland, Gen. R. M. Nelson, of Alabama; Lieut. Col. Mason and Capt. A. M. Irving, of the Royal Canadian Grenadiers; Lieut. Col. R. B. Hamilton, of the Queen's Own Rifles; the Consuls-General of Chili, Bolivia, Greece, Spain, the Netherlands and Peru; Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Judge J. F. Daly, and 900 more well-known persons.

New Jersey.

The following regulations, adopted by the State Military Board and approved by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, are published for the information and guidance of the National Guard.

I. Whenever any regiment or battalion of the National Guard is detailed to parade under the orders of, or by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the following fixed allowances are made for music, horses and subsistence: For a band for one day, \$100; for a band for one-half day, \$70, but no allowance will be made for martial music, or so-called battalion or regimental drum corps; for each horse actually used, \$2 per diem; for subsistence, 25 cents per diem for each man.

II. Commandants of regiments are empowered to detail as many lance corporals as may be necessary, so that there shall be a corporal or lance corporal for each squad of seven men in a company.

New York.

Adjutant-General McAlpin, of New York, in G. O. 2, Jan. 10, 1895, publishes a number of much needed amendments to the Regulations of the State, a number of which were misprinted in the original work. The order also directs that the Adjutant-General and Inspector-General shall wear the aigletoilette prescribed for officers of their departments. General officers of staff departments will wear the designation of their grade on the center of the cushion, and the insignia of their respective departments on the strap of epaulettes. The following additional rules relating to the State long-service decorations are made: With the application for an advanced decoration, the holder will turn in the decoration heretofore awarded him. Decorations thus turned in will be given by the Board of Award to the makers, and receipts of the latter forwarded to Albany headquarters. The engraving of anything on the reverse of the decoration by holders is strictly forbidden.

Hereafter the Signal Corps serving with the 1st Brigade will be designated as the 1st Signal Corps, that serving with 2d Brigade as the 2d Signal Corps, and that of the 3d Brigade as the 3d Signal Corps.

Authority of the chief signal office to command the signal corps of the State is limited to matters relating to instruction and inspection of the corps, except when all or several of the corps are serving together.

The annual inspections and musters, it is also announced, will take place on such dates as the Inspector-General shall select, and such uniforms will be worn as he will specify. All State property not worn must be arranged for inspection.

Pennsylvania.

Adjutant Snyder, of the 12th Regiment, whose headquarters are at Williamsport, has prepared an interesting statement of the attendance at drills during the month of December, 1894, and also for the year, which is as follows:

	Monthly per cent.	Yearly per cent.	Rank.	Drills in year.	At. attend. for year.
Co. A	39.7	50.0	53.3	63.1	61.39.7
Co. B	47.2	57.0	57.7	66.6	63.42.0
Co. C	64.7	75.8	69.3	75.9	1.57.47.8
Co. D	41.6	67.3	31.46.3	80.7	6.66.38.2
Co. E	54.0	60.6	66.19.9	70.7	2.53.44.5
Co. F	48.8	4.70	59.53.8	6.66.6	4.46.42.0
Co. G	60.7	2.80	53.67.5	2.66.6	4.46.42.0
Co. H	48.8	4.65	72.60.8	4.67.5	3.61.42.5
Total	50.7	57.2	67.2		

Colonel Coryell, in orders, takes pleasure in congratulating Capt. W. H. Straub, Co. C, of Milton, Pa., for the excellent percentage of attendance of his company for the month, quarter and year.

Adjutant-General Greenland, says the "Philadelphia Inquirer," who retires from office when the new Governor is inducted, has sent out advance sheets of his annual report. One point which he takes up is in thorough consonance with

what has been preached in the department of "The Inquirer," and that is a recommendation to change the present system of rating the troops. He deprecates the use of the "figure of efficiency," as obtained, based upon the percentage of attendance in camp. It is to be hoped that the incoming Adjutant-General will take this matter in hand and formulate a thorough reform.

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, 1895, at 6 o'clock, the 1st Regiment, N. G. P., assembled at its armory on Broad St., Philadelphia, and proceeded to Harrisburg, under command of Col. Wendell P. Bowman, to participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Governor Daniel H. Hastings. Leaving the armory at 7 a. m., the regiment embarked at Broad St. Station on a special train of 13 cars, and arrived at Harrisburg, via the Pennsylvania R. R., at 10:30 a. m. Accompanying it on this train was a detachment of the 1st Naval Battalion, under Comdr. R. K. Wright, Jr. The regiment was disembarked about a mile above the main depot, and marched across to the Capitol, where it was temporarily quartered in a large new building on Market St., until the time for formation (1.30 p. m.); thus doing away with the discomfort and inconvenience of former years caused by the troops being compelled to wait along the exposed River Drive until the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies. The column moved promptly on time. The first division consisted of a provisional brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under command of Brigadier-General J. P. S. Gobin, of the 3d Brigade, and was in the following order: 8th Regiment (Col. Frank Magee), 5th Regt. (Col. Theodore Birchfield), 1st Regiment (Col. Wendell P. Bowman); following which came a detachment from the 1st Naval Battalion (Comdr. R. K. Wright, Jr.); the Governor's Troop (Capt. F. M. Ott), and Battery G, 3d Brigade (Capt. John Denithorne). Governor Hastings, escorted by the battalion of cadets from the Pennsylvania State College, under command of Lieut. E. W. Caskey, U. S. A., preceded the column to the reviewing stand in front of the Executive Mansion. The troops were reviewed by the Governor at this point, and further on by Brigadier-General Gobin and staff, after which the column was dismissed. The 1st Regiment proceeded directly to the point of disembarkation, was loaded on its train, and leaving Harrisburg at 4 p. m., arrived in Philadelphia at 7:40 p. m., and was dismissed at the armory at 8 o'clock; the Naval Reserves returned by the same train. The 1st paraded 10 companies with full ranks of over 50 men to each company; the two battalions being commanded by Maj. A. L. Williams and Capt. W. S. Allen, respectively. So much snow and ice being on the streets of Harrisburg, the regiment was compelled to march in platoons of 12 and 8 front with files broken to the rear, while over much of the route column of fours was necessary. Accompanying the 1st was its regimental trumpet and drum corps, which attracted much attention, it being the only one in the National Guard service of this State. Colonel Bowman expressed himself as being more than pleased with the good showing made by the 1st, saying: "It was one of the most successful and satisfactory tours of duty of this kind that the regiment has experienced for many years."

Changes have taken place among the officers of the 1st Regiment during the past week as follows: 2d Lieut. Zane, Adjutant of 1st Battalion, has been elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. G.; Private Chas. R. Duke, Co. E, has been appointed 2d Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Zane promoted.

Wisconsin.

Adjutant-General King, under date of Jan. 9, announces the following appointments on the military staff of the Governor: Brig.-Gen. Charles King, Adjutant and Inspector-General; Brig.-Gen. Oscar B. Zwietsch, Quartermaster and Commissary General; Brig.-Gen. Frederick W. Byers, Surgeon-General; Col. George Graham, Aide-de-Camp, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice; Colonels William J. Boyle, Harry S. Fuller, William C. Brumder, James B. Scott and Walter B. Dutton, Aides-de-Camp; Col. William J. Anderson, Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

TO TRAIN PUPILS AS SOLDIERS.

In pursuance of the authority given him as special aide on the subject of military instruction in schools on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Thomas G. Lawlor, Gen. Geo. W. Wingate has appointed, upon the recommendation of the various Department Commanders, the following to act as special aides upon that subject in their several departments:

Delaware—Peter B. Ayres, Wilmington.
Massachusetts—H. W. Downs, Boston.
Washington—Geo. D. Geehegan, Port Townsend.
Louisiana—E. Londpre, New Orleans.
Tennessee—W. J. Smith, Memphis.
New York—H. T. Bartlett, New York.
Colorado—Dr. H. O. Dodge, Boulder.
Connecticut—Warren Lee Goss, Norwich.
Indiana—William M. Corcoran, Indianapolis.
Kansas—Clifford Fetter, Ottawa.
New Jersey—Joseph Sedam, New Brunswick.
New Mexico—Lee H. Rudisille, White Oaks.
Ohio—S. N. Cook, Columbus.
Potomac—W. W. Eldridge, Washington.
California—A. D. Cutler, San Francisco.
Illinois—James M. Rice, Peoria.
Nebraska—Charles E. Burnstone, Omaha.

The nominations have been delayed as the duties require peculiar qualifications and the Department Commanders have been obliged to make considerable investigation to learn who would be able and willing to undertake them. A general effort is being made by the posts of the G. A. R. in the several States to urge the passing of Congressman Coombs' bill authorizing the detailing of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army to act as instructors in schools.

Various.

The 2d Battery N. Y., Captain Wilson, will hold a review in February.

The 23d N. Y. has now 882 officers and men on its roll, the largest number in its history.

The 47th N. Y., Colonel Eddy, will be reviewed by Adjutant-General McAlpin in February.

1st Lieut. C. G. Todd, of Co. K, 23d Regiment, has been unanimously elected Captain, vice Case promoted Major.

Adjutant-General Cameron, of North Carolina, announces that Co. E, 1st Regiment (Pasquotank Rifles), is, by the unanimous desire of its members, disbanded. The resignations of the officers of the company have been accepted.

It is hoped that the veteran Colonel, Joseph G. Story, Asst. Chief of Ordnance, will be retained in office. Colonel Story is an officer and a gentleman of long experience, and thoroughly versed in the duties of his office. The new Chief of Ordnance, General Flagler, could not get a more reliable assistant than Colonel Story.

Adjutant-General Prime, of Iowa, announces that upon the recommendation of Col. H. H. Canfield, Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer, of the Iowa National Guard, the uniform prescribed for officers of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army is adopted and prescribed for all Engineer and Signal Officers of the Iowa National Guard.

The drum and fife corps of the 9th N. Y. will hold its annual drill and reception at the armory, 221 West 20th Street, on the evening of Jan. 23, commencing at 8:30 o'clock. A feature of the entertainment will be the rendition of all the original and revised Army camp calls, etc., under the personal direction of Drum-Maj. Geo. W. Hill, who is the oldest and most efficient Drum-Major in the National Guard. A very pleasant evening is promised.

The board of officers of the 22d Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., has presented to Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., a gold watch, as a token of appreciation of his services during his detail as drill instructor to the National Guard of New York State. The watch is a specimen of Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s best workmanship. On the back of the case the initials E. E. H. are engraved in the form of an intertwined cipher. Another inscription on the inside of the cover gives the date of the presentation. The board of officers have also decided to erect a tablet in the armory to the memory of the late Adjutant-General Porter.

Adj.-Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces under date of Jan. 11, that "so much of Par. 1, G. O. 14, as amended by Par. 1, G. O. series of 1894, is further amended so as to read: "All future appointments of hospital stewards or apothecaries in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, must be either registered pharmacists or registered physicians." Wm. C. Capelle, of Wakefield, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Colonel. The appointment of Colonel Capelle gives general satisfaction. He has been chief clerk in the A. G. O. for some 10 years, and has served in the militia as private, corporal, sergeant and lieutenant.

Coming Events.

Jan. 19.—Signal exhibition and review, 1st Brigade N. Y. Signal Corps.
Jan. 23.—Reception of Drum Corps, 9th N. Y., at armory.
Jan. 29.—Annual dinner of Veterans of 47th N. Y.
Jan. 29.—Battalion drill Mass. Naval Brigade, South Armory, Boston.
Feb. 1.—Reception of Co. H, 9th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 4.—Reception and entertainment Co. B, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House.
Feb. 6.—Opening celebration of 13th N. Y. in new armory.
Feb. 6.—Ball of Co. —, 60th N. Y., at Lyceum Opera House.
Feb. 7.—Ball of Co. K, 9th N. Y., at Lexington Avenue.
Feb. 12.—Review of 2d Battalion, 71st N. Y., at armory.
Opera House.
Feb. 14.—Review and reception of 12th N. Y. at armory.
Feb. 15.—Entertainment and reception of Co. G, 71st N. Y., at Central Opera House.
Feb. 21.—Full dress reception of non-commissioned officers 13th N. Y. at armory.
March 6.—Reception Co. A, 12th N. Y., at Lyric Hall.
April 19.—Annual dinner of 7th N. Y. Veterans.

We are asked to publish this bill of fare as indicative of the great change in the status of the United States Army since 1865 in respect to temporalities. This improvement of the condition of the soldier is largely due to the Post Exchange system and separate company mess.

BILL OF FARE.

1894, Xmas.	Co. E, 1st Inf.	December 25, 1894.
Soup.	Entrees.	Oyster.
Young Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.	Apple Sauce.	
Dressing.	Vegetables.	Mashed Potatoes.
Sweet Potatoes.	Celery.	Pickles.
French Peas.	Young Onions.	Dessert.
Chocolate Cake.	Apples.	Pie.
Coffee.	Butter.	
Claret Wine.	Beer—Edelbrau.	Cigars—Princess.

Dogs seem to be having a hard time at Malta. The following letter to the "Army and Navy Gazette," of London, ostensibly from a dog, ought to be sufficient to induce Army and Navy officers to give their dogs away when they are ordered to Malta: "Sir: Will you allow me to warn my relations in England, who may propose to accompany their masters to Malta, that on their arrival there they will have to undergo three months' quarantine. For the privilege of losing their dogs for three months their unfortunate owners will have to pay 4d. per diem, and on every occasion on which they spend half an hour or less in their society within the quarantine grounds they will have the further privilege of paying 6d. Bully."

A soldier returning from a ramble in the country entered a wayside store to purchase tobacco. While serving the soldier, the storekeeper observed his attention directed to a box of red herrings on the counter. Being fond of a joke, he thought to excite a laugh at the doughboy's expense, and remarked: "Ah, I see you have recognized your comrades. We call them soldiers." "Do you?" replied the doughboy; "then I shall take those fellows up for deserters," and before the astonished storekeeper

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could interfere, he whipped a dozen of them into a handkerchief and walked off.

A certain regiment mustered for inspection and were standing awaiting the arrival of their Colonel. Presently the commanding officer was seen approaching on horseback, but when a few yards from the troops the horse (which had been hired for the day) stood stock still and refused to move. The situation became more and more embarrassing, and the officer made desperate efforts to

urge on his horse, but all his exertions were of no avail. A group of bystanders encircled him, one of whom, a ragged little urchin, cried to his chum, "I say, Bill, run and ring the park bell. It's a car horse, and it will not move till it hears the conductor's bell. This was enough for the Colonel, who immediately dismounted.

The Nicholson File Company, of Providence, R. I., is sending out a very complete and typographically beautiful catalogue of its products, which comprises all sorts

of files. The representations of files in the catalogue are intended to be so exact that users may safely order from that alone. Many readers of the Journal who are constant users of files will find it useful.

A young 2d Lieutenant, temporarily in command of a company making his inspection, to Private X—, with neatly-packed knapsack: "Your knapsack is a credit to you, my man; how have you managed to make it look so flat and evenly fitted?" Private X—: "I put it under

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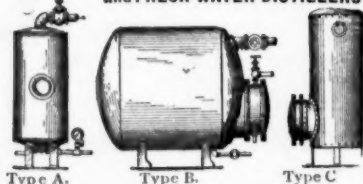
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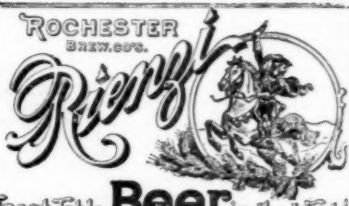
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a coal box for some time, sir, after I had my kit inside it." Subaltern, turning to 1st sergeant of the company (very authoritatively): "See that all these men get served out with coal boxes, and that they use them, will you, please." First sergeant, a trifle embarrassed, saluting his officer: "Very good, sir."

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MORFORD-RANDALL.—At Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16, 1894, Lieut. William Henry Morford, 3d Inf., to Miss Sara Elizabeth Randall, daughter of Capt. Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf.

BIRTHS.

BUCK.—To the wife of Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., at Waco, Tex., Dec. 31, 1894, a son.

DIED.

BRADY.—Jan. 6, 1895, Mrs. M. M. Brady, widow of the Hon. Jasper Brady and mother of Lieut.-Col. George K. Brady, U. S. A., retired.

DWIGHT.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 2, 1895, Mrs.

Adeline Rice Dwight, wife of William Lyman Dwight and mother of Mrs. Yates, widow of Capt. Arthur R. Yates, U. S. Navy.

GIBBS.—At Philadelphia, Jan. 8, Mrs. F. M. Gibbs, mother of the wife of Capt. W. J. Turner, U. S. A.

GILBREATH.—In Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1895, Rachel M. Gilbreath, mother of Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th U. S. Inf., aged 80 years.

GREENE.—In San Francisco, Jan. 9, Kate, wife of Gen. O. D. Greene, U. S. A.

LEACH.—At Newmarket, N. H., Dec. 30, 1894, Medical Inspector Thomas Walter Leach, U. S. N., retired.

STREET.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, 1895, Asst. Naval Constructor George W. Street, U. S. N.

WILLIAMS.—At San Rafael, Cal., Jan. 13, R. E. Nell Williams aged 22 years, son of Pay Director W. W. Williams, U. S. Navy.

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